



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

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सं० २८] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, जुलाई १०, १९६५/साधा १९, १८८७

No. 28] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1965/ASADHA 19, 1887

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके ।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत क असाधारण राजपत्र २८ जून १९६५ तक प्रकाशित किए गए ।

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 28th June, 1965:—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
135	S.O. 2048, dated 23rd June, 1965.	Ministry of Finance	Restriction regarding furnishing of informations by any public servant about documents produced under Incometax Act, 1961.
136	S.O. 2049, dated 24th June, 1965.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Tariff values for articles specified therein.
137	S.O. 2050, dated 28th June, 1965.	Ministry of Steel and Mines.	Reproduction of the amendments to the Notification Nos. S.O. 1105, dated 1st April, 1965 and S.O. 770, dated 6th March, 1965.
138	S.O. 2051, dated 28th June, 1965.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.	Corrigendum to S.O. 1730 dated 24th May, 1965.
139	S.O. 2052, dated 28th June, 1965.	Ministry of Finance.	Determining the dimension, design and composition of 2 paise coins.
	S.O. 2053, dated 28th June, 1965.	Do.	Standard Weight of 2 paise coin to be 1.00 gramme.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
140	S.O. 2054, dated 28th June, 1965.	Ministry of Finance	The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1965.
	S.O. 2055, dated 28th June, 1965.	Do.	The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1965.

उत्तर लिखे असाधारण राजपत्रों की प्रतियाँ प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख 10 दिन के भीतर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड ३—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 28th June 1965

S.O. 2155.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby further extends upto the 30th November, 1965, the period of time within which the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs, by notification No. S.O. 173, dated the 8th January, 1965, shall complete the inquiry into the matters specified in the notification mentioned above and report to the Central Government.

[No. 9/28/64-T (Pt. XIV.)]

B. S. RAGHAVAN, Dy. Secy

New Delhi, the 1st July 1965

S.O. 2156.—In pursuance of clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the Administrator of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli shall, subject to the control of the President and until further orders, exercise the powers and discharge the functions of the Central Government under section 7 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Civil Courts and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulation, 1963 (8 of 1963).

[No. F. 10/5/65-UTL.]

S. C. PANDEY, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 1st July 1965

S.O. 2157.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. S.O. 319, dated the 19th January, 1965, published at page 354 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated the 30th January, 1965, for the words "with immediate effect", read "with effect from the 7th June, 1965".

[No. F. 16/6/64-Judl.II.]

B. SHUKLA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 1st July 1965

S.O. 2158.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 25th June, 1965.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital Paid up		5,00,00,000	Notes		37,29,80,000
			Rupee Coin		3,46,000
Reserve Fund		80,00,00,000	Small Coin		3,16,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund		86,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—		
			(a) Internal
			(b) External
			(c) Government Treasury Bills		42,74,30,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisa- tion) Fund		9,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*		7,31,70,000
			Investments**		234,64,11,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Opera- tions) Fund		10,00,00,000	Loans and Advances to :—		
			(i) Central Government
			(ii) State Governments @		74,74,75,000
Deposits :—			Loans and Advances to :—		
(a) Government			(i) Scheduled Banks†		63,66,95,000
(i) Central Government		65,63,89,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks††		137,03,06,000
(ii) State Governments		14,77,85,000	(iii) Others		2,39,12,000
			Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund		

		(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(b) Banks		(i) State Governments	30,03,70,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	13,00,67,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
(i) Scheduled Banks	99,54,79,000	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	4,75,21,000
(ii) State Co-operative Banks	4,71,93,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
(iii) Other Banks	4,64,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	
(c) Others	179,71,12,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
Bills Payable	52,81,30,000	(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	2,17,34,000
Other Liabilities	102,40,95,000	(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank
		Other Assets	59,79,14,000
	Rupees		Rupees
	709,66,47,000		709,66,47,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 4,40,00,000 advanced to scheduled banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the R. B. I. Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 29th day of June, 1965.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 25th day of June, 1965

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department .	37,29,80,000		Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation	2664,58,15,000		(a) Held in India	133,75,66,000	
Total Notes issued		2701,87,95,000	(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	70,00,13,000	
			TOTAL		203,75,79,000
			Rupee Coin		95,04,76,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2403,07,40,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2701,87,95,000	TOTAL ASSETS		2701,87,95,000

Dated the 29th day of June, 1965.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
GOVERNOR.

[No. P.3(2)-BC/65.]

R. K. Seshadri, Director (Banking).

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 5th July 1965

S.O. 2159.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd., Amritsar, for the period up to and including the 31st July 1967.

[No. F.15(13)-BC/65.]

R. N. P. SINHA, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 26th June 1965

S.O. 2160.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (4) of rule 126J of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, I, R. N. Misra, the Gold Control Administrator, hereby authorise the officers specified in column (2) of the Table below to exercise the powers of the Administrator under sub-rule (4) of rule 126 HH of the said Rules, in their respective territorial jurisdiction in the Union territories specified in the corresponding entries in column (3) of the said Table.

TABLE

Serial No.	Officers authorised	Union territories
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Deputy Commissioner, Manipur, Imphal.	Manipur.
2.	Rehabilitation Officer (Gold Control).	Delhi.

[No. F.3/12/65-GC. II.]

R. N. MISRA,
Gold Control Administrator.

(Department of Revenue)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 30th June 1965

S.O. 2161.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the "prescribed authority", for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

Institution

Sardar Patel Institute of Social and Economic Research, Ahmedabad.

[No. 56/F.No.10/63/65-IT(AI).]

G. R. DESAI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

STAMPS

New Delhi, the 10th July 1965

S.O. 2162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government

hereby remits the duty with which the bonds of the value of seventy lakhs of rupees proposed to be issued by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 10/65-F.No.1/36/65-Cus.VII.]

M. G. VAIDYA, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 29th June 1965

S.O. 2163.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following further amendment in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 32(F.No.50/14/63-ITJ) dated 12th May 1964 namely:—

In the said Schedule against Rohtak Range under 2, the following shall be substituted:—

Rohtak Range.

1. All Income-tax Circles, Wards or Districts having headquarters at:—

- (i) Rohtak.
- (ii) Hissar.
- (iii) Karnal.
- (iv) Gurgaon.
- (v) Ferozepur.
- (vi) Abohar.
- (vii) Sirsa.
- (viii) Moga.

2. Special Circle, Patiala (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the districts of Rohtak, Hissar, Karnal and Gurgaon).

3. Special Survey Circle Amritsar (in respect of persons who have their principal place of business in or reside in the districts of Ferozepur).

This Notification shall take effect from 1st July, 1965.

Explanatory Note

The amendments have become necessary on account of the creation of new I.T. Circles at Sirsa and Moga.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 54(F.No. 50/60/65-ITJ.)]

T. N. PANDEY, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 29th June 1965

S.O. 2164.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby directs that in its Notification No. 20 (F. No. 55/1/62-IT) dated the 30th April, 1963 published as S.O. 1293 on pages 1454—1457 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 11th May, 1963 as amended from time to time.

(1) Against S. No. 9A, Madras (Central), Madras, under Column 3, the existing entry against item 7 shall be substituted by the following entries.

- 7. Circle I, Salem.
- 8. Circle II, Salem.

(2) The existing items 8 to 10 shall be renumbered 9 to 11. This Notification shall take effect from 1st July, 1965.

[No. 55/F.No.55/185/65-IT.]

J. K. PATHAN, Under Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EXCISE AND CUSTOMS

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 10th July 1965

S.O. 2165.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), the Central Board of Excise and Customs hereby rescinds its notification number 32, dated the 29th February, 1964, declaring Chingavanam in the district of Kottayam in the State of Kerala to be a warehousing station.

[No. 81/65-F. No. 3/1/65-Cus. VII.]

M. G. VAIDYA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 29th June 1965

S.O. 2166.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, (7 of 1942) read with clause (c) of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the Central Government hereby appoints with effect from the date of this notification upto the 18th April, 1968, the following persons as members of the Coffee Board to represent the interests of labour :—

- 1 Shri K. R. Belle, General Secretary, Nilgiri District Estate Workers' Union, Rokeby, Coonoor, Nilgiris.
2. Shri K. B. Thimmiah, President, INTUC-Mysore Branch, T.B. Raju Building, 5th Main Road, Gandhinagar, Bangalore-9.

[No. F. 1(1)Plant(B)/64.]

S. BANERJEE, Dy. Secy.

COFFEE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 29th June 1965

S.O. 2167.—Sri Sitarama Reddy, Chairman, Coffee Board, Bangalore, was granted earned leave for 13 days from the 10th to 22nd May, 1965 with permission to prefix the holidays on the 8th and 9th May, 1965 and to suffix the holiday on the 23rd May, 1965.

[No. F. 9(12) Plant(B)/65.]

I. R. KAKAR, Under Secy.

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1965

S.O. 2168.—Whereas Messrs. Kochar Radios, 12, Shivaji Colony Rohtak, or any bank or any other person have not come forward furnishing sufficient cause, against Notice No. JCC.I/I(CLA)/12/64/4484 dated 30th January, 1965 proposing to cancel licence Nos. A 569709/62 dated 25th May 1963 for import of Radio Parts for Rs. 2255/- and P/SS/1520917/C/XX/18/C-D/17-18 dated 9th January 1964 for Rs. 450/- for import of Radio parts granted to said Messrs. Kochar Radios, 12, Shivaji Colony, Rohtak by the Dy./Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (Central Licensing Area) New Delhi, Govt. of India, in the Ministry of Commerce

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Clause-9 of the Import (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the said licence Nos. A 569709/62 dated 25th May 1963 and P/SS/1520917/C/XX/18/C-D/17-18 dated 9th January 1964 issued to Messrs. Kochar Radios, 12, Shivaji Colony, Rohtak.

[No. JCC. I/I(CLA)/12/64/343.]

J. S. BEDI,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(Department of Mines and Metals)

New Delhi, the 30th June 1965

S.O. 2169.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Mines and Fuel, No. S.O. 1972, dated the 4th July, 1963, under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in the lands measuring 4192.25 acres (approximately) or 1697.86 hectares (approximately) in the locality specified in the Schedule appended to that notification and reproduced in Schedule I appended hereto;

And whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines and Metals) No. S.O. 4192, dated the 3rd December, 1964, under sub-section (1) of section (4) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government declared that it did not intend to prospect for coal in the lands measuring 294.88 acres (approximately) or 119.43 hectares (approximately) in the said locality and described in Schedule II appended to that notification and reproduced in Schedule II appended hereto, and directed that the first mentioned notification shall cease to have effect in respect of the same 294.88 acres (approximately);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies a further period of one year commencing on the 4th July, 1965, as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the whole or any part of the lands specified in the said notification No. S.O. 1972, except the lands specified in Schedule II to this notification.

SCHEDULE—I

Raniganj Block-7

Drg. No. Rev/11/63
Dated 22-1-1963.

Sl. No.	Village	P. S.	Village No.	District	Area	Remarks
1.	Katagaria	Jamuria.	34	Burdwan		Full
2.	Bijpur	"	35	"		"
3.	Balanpur	"	36	"		"
4.	Ikra	"	38	"		"
5.	Hijalgara	"	40	"		Part
6.	Bitoynagar	"	49	"		"
7.	Dhasna	"	50	"		"
8.	Mamudpur	"	51	"		"
9.	Sarthakpur	"	52	"		"
10.	Tapasi	"	53	"		"
11.	Kunustara	"	54	"		"
12.	Dhasata	"	56	"		"
13.	Bahadurpur	"	57	"		"
Total area			4192.25 acres (approximately).			
Or			1697.86 hectares (approximately).			

Boundary Description:

- A-B line passes along the part western boundary of village Hijalgara, common boundary of villages Sekpur and Hijalgara, Sekpur and Ikra, along the western boundary of village Ikra and meets at point 'E'.
- B-C line passes along the western boundary of villages Balanpur, Bijpur and Katagaria and meets at point 'C'.
- C-D line passes along the southern boundary of village Katagaria, along part of the southern boundary of village Kunustara and meets at point 'D' (which is the part common boundary of P.S. Jamuria and Raniganj).
- D-E line passes along the eastern boundary of Road through villages Kunustara and Tapasi and meets at point 'E'.
- E-F line passes through village Tapasi and along part of the common boundary of villages Bijpur and Tapasi and meets at point 'F'.
- F-G line passes along the part northern boundary of village Tapasi, through villages Sarthakpur and Dhasata, along the part common boundary of villages Jote Janaki and Dhasata and meets at point 'G'.
- G-H line passes through villages Dhasata, Bahadurpur, Bijohnagar and Hijalgara and meets at point 'H'.
- H-A line passes through village Hijalgara and meets at point 'A'.
- I-J-K lines pass along the part common boundary of villages Ikra and Mamudpur, through village Mamudpur and meets at point 'K'.
- K-L line passes through village Dhasata and meets at point 'L'.
- L-I line passes through village Dhasna, along the part common boundary of villages Dhansa and Mamudpur, common boundary of villages Ikra and Mamudpur and meets at point 'I'.

SCHEDULE—II**Raniganj Block—7**

Drg. No. Rev/71/64

Dated 12th November, 1964

Sl. No.	Village	P.S.	Village No.	District	Area	Remarks
1	Katagaria	Jamuria	34	Burdwan		Part
2.	Bijpur	"	35	"		"
Total area :			294.88 acres (approximately)			
Or .			119.43 hectares (approximately).			

Boundary Description:

- C-C1 line passes along the part southern boundary of village Katagaria (which is also the part southern boundary of Raniganj Block-7 notified vide S.O. No. 1972 dated 4th July 1963) and meets at point 'C1'.
- C1-C2 line passes through villages Katagaria and Bijpur and meets at point 'C2'.
- C2-C3 line passes along the part northern boundary of village Bijpur and meets at point 'C3'.
- C3-C line passes along the western boundary of villages Bijpur and Katagaria (which is also the part western boundary of Raniganj Block-7 notified vide S.O. No. 1972 dated 4th July 1963) and meets at point 'C'.

[No. C2-24(1)/63.]

S. KRISHNASWAMY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

New Delhi, the 26th June, 1965

S.O. 2170.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land Act, 1962) (50 of 1962) and in partial modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel S.O. No. 1896 dated the 29th June, 1963, the Central Government hereby authorises the authority mentioned in column (1) of the Schedule below to perform the functions of the competent authority, under the said Act within the limits of the State mentioned in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Authority	Address	Territorial jurisdiction
(1)	(2)	(3)
Liaison Officer	C/o Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Pipelines Division), Allahabad.	State of Uttar Pradesh

[No. 31(6)/63-ONG. Vol. II.]

New Delhi, the 1st July 1965

S.O. 2171.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of Petroleum between Undera near Baroda in Gujarat State to Baroda City in Gujarat State, Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

3. Any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority at Elampeaco, 4th Floor, Sayaji Ganj, Opp. College, Lckmanya Tilak Road, Baroda, in the Office of the Gujarat Pipeline Project, Oil & Natural Gas Commission. Every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

State—Gujarat District—Baroda Taluka—Baroda.

Village	Survey No.	Acre Guntha Sq Yds.
Undera	313 0	5 45

[No. 31/38/63-ONG.]

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 28th June 1965

S.O. 2172.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1628 dated the 11th May 1965 published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 22nd May 1965 read Survey Plot No. 3907 for 3097 against extent of 0.015 acre in village Phulwari T. No. 35.

[No. 31/47/63-ONG. 5B-PAT.]

S.O. 2173.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 1627 dated the 11th May 1965 published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 22nd May 1965 read Plot No. 1142 for 142 against extent of 0.025 acre in village Bahadurpur T. No. 99.

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-12A-PAT.]

P. P. GUPTA, Under Secy

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 2nd June 1965

S.O. 2174.—In the Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals S.O. No. 819 dated the 2nd March 1965, published in the Gazette of India Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 13th March 1965 the following Survey numbers with extent shown against each shall be deleted.

Village with Thana No.	Survey No.	Extent in acres.	Village with Thana No.	Survey No.	Extent in acres.
Bahadurpur No. 99	1480	0.19	Bahadurpur No. 99	1773	0.025
	1561	0.09		1772	0.175
	1560	0.035		1768	0.005
	1559	0.09		1769	0.18
	1557	0.145		1770	0.01
	1551	0.005		1839	0.025
	1516	0.085		1837	0.03
	1514	0.01		1838	0.05
	1517	0.285		1835	0.13
	1519	0.005		1933	0.10
	1518	0.05		1154	0.07
	1531	0.01		1153	0.65
	1530	0.115		1152	0.16
	1529	0.215		1150	0.01
	1528	0.05		1148	0.315
	1649	0.305		1146	0.005
	1653	0.02		1145	0.015
	1651	0.29		1144	0.035
	1652	0.09		1143	0.055
	1732	0.185		1142	0.035
	1731	0.10		1141	0.025
	1730	0.16		1140	0.03
	1729	0.04		261	0.245
	1727	0.23		262	0.205
	1763	0.265		348	0.355
	1764	0.08			

[No. 31/47/63-ONG-12.PAT.]

H. C. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)***New Delhi, the 26th June 1965*

S.O. 2175.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Chief Settlement Commissioner by Sub-Section (2) of Section 10 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (XII of 1954), he hereby delegates to Shri Rajni Kant Srivastava, Settlement Commissioner, with effect from the forenoon of 25 June, 1965 the following powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner.

1. Powers to call for the record of any case decided by the Settlement Officer and pass orders in the case under proviso to Sub-Section (3) of Section 4 of the said Act.
2. Special powers of revision under Section 5 of the said Act in respect of cases decided under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1950 (44 of 1950).

[No. 5(8)AGZ/65.]

S.O. 2176.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Sub-Section (2) of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I hereby delegate to Shri Rajni Kant Srivastava, Settlement Commissioner with effect from the forenoon of 25th June, 1965, the following powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner.

1. Power to hear appeals under Section 23 of the said Act.
2. Powers to hear revisions under Section 24 of the said Act.

[No. 5 (8)AGZ/65.]

G. D. KSHETRAPAL,
Chief Settlement Commissioner.

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)*New Delhi, the 26th June 1965*

S.O. 2177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Claims) Supplementary Act, 1954 (XII of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints with effect from the forenoon of 25th June, 1965 Shri Rajni Kant Srivastava as Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to such Commissioners under the said Act.

[No. 5(8) AGZ/65.]

New Delhi, the 29th June 1965

S.O. 2178.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (a) of Sub-section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954) the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Rajasthan Shri V. G. Pahlajani, Assistant Custodian in the office of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur, as Managing Officer for the custody, management and disposal of compensation pool with effect from 1st March, 1965.

[No. VIII(10)P.A./57.]

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1965

S.O. 2179.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (a) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954) the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Punjab, Shri U. S. Gill, Managing Officer in the office of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur as Managing Officer for the custody, management and disposal of compensation pool with effect from the forenoon of 27th April, 1965.

[No. 4(83)AP/58/ARG.]

S.O. 2180.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Rajasthan, Shri I. L. Panjani, Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi as Custodian of Evacuee Property

for the purpose of discharging the duties assigned to the Custodian by or under the said Act with effect from the afternoon of 15th June, 1965.

[No. 5/14/AGR/58.]

New Delhi, the 5th July 1965

S.O. 2181.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the State of Rajasthan, Shri S. C. Dewan, Assistant Settlement Commissioner, in the office of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jaipur, as Deputy Custodian for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on Custodian by or under the said Act with effect from 7th June, 1965.

[No. 7/3/55/Comp./ARG.]

S.O. 2182.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (i) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the States of Maharashtra, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, Shri B. K. Mehta, Assistant Settlement Commissioner in the office of Regional Settlement Commissioner, Bombay, as Deputy Custodian for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on Custodian by or under the said Act with effect from 29th May, 1965.

[No. 6(1)/62-Adm.Reg(Per)CSC.]

KANWAR BAHADUR,

Settlement Commissioner(A) and
Ex-Officio Dy. Secy.

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 26th June 1965

S.O. 2183.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), the Delhi Development Authority hereby makes, with the previous approval of the Central Government, the following regulations further to amend the Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Regulations 1961, published with the notification of the Delhi Development Authority No. S.O. 2226 dated the 7th September 1961, namely:—

1. These regulations may be called the Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Amendment Regulations, 1965.

2. In the Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1961, for regulation 11, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—

"Conduct of staff. 11. The provisions of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, as amended by the Central Government from time to time, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the services and posts under the Authority; and unless the context otherwise requires, all references to the Central Government shall be construed as references to the Authority and all references to Head of Department or Head of office shall be construed as references to the Vice-Chairman."

[No. F. 1(28)/60-GA.]

PUBLIC NOTICE

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1965

S.O. 2184.—Notice under Section 10(1) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (No. 61 of 1957) read with rules 5 and 15 of the Delhi Development (Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan) Rules, 1959.

Notice is hereby given that

(a) a draft of the zonal development plan for each of the following Zones:

- (i) A-6 (Qadam Sharif Area)
- (ii) D-3 (Curzon Road Area)
- (iii) B-2 (Karol Bagh Area)
- (iv) G-2 (Ramesh Nagar, Kirti Nagar area) and
- (v) H-2 (Lawrence Road Industrial Area etc.)

has been prepared; and

(b) a copy thereof will be available for inspection at the following offices between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on all working days except Saturdays, till the date mentioned in para 3 hereinafter;

- (1) Office of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate, "D" Block, New Delhi;
- (2) Office of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, Town Hall, New Delhi;
- (3) Office of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, Town Hall, Delhi; and
- (4) Office of the Executive Officer, Delhi Cantonment Board, Delhi Cantt.

2. Objections and suggestions are hereby invited with respect to these draft zonal development plans.

3. The objections or suggestions may be sent in writing to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate, "D" Block, New Delhi by the 10th day of August, 1965.

Any person making an objections or suggestion should also give his name and address.

[No. F.4(5)65-WD.]

R. K. VAISH, Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

New Delhi, the 24th June 1965.

S.O. 2185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Central Government hereby exempts the Bus Depot at Borivli belonging to the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 25th June, 1965.

[No. F. 6/58/65-HL.]

S.O. 2186.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the employees of (i) Wood Workshop (ii) Timber Testing Laboratory (iii) Electric Workshop (iv) Iron Workshop and (v) Cellulose and Paper Factory situated in Dehradun and belonging to the Forest Research Institute and College Dehradun are otherwise in receipt of benefits substantially similar to the benefits provided under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948);

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 90 of the ployees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby exempts the (i) Wood Workshop (ii) Timber Testing Laboratory (iii) Electric Workshop (iv) Iron Workshop and (v) Cellulose and paper Factory, situated in Dehradun and belonging to the Forest Research Institute and College (Dehradun), from all the provisions of the said Act.

2. This notification supercedes the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment contained in the letter No. SS. 138(21) dated the 30th March, 1954 and Office Memorandum No. 6(63) 61-HI dated the 3rd December, 1962.

[No. F. 6/10/64-HL.]

S.O. 2187.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Central Government hereby exempts the Indore City Municipal Workshop, Indore, from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 29th June, 1965.

[No. F.6/60/65-HI.]

New Delhi, the 26th June 1965

S.O. 2188.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, the Central Government hereby exempts the Central Jail Factory, Vellore, from the payment of the employers' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period upto and inclusive of the 23rd June, 1966.

[No. F. 6/55/65-HI.]

New Delhi, the 1st July 1965

S.O. 2189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5D of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2538, dated the 28th November, 1958, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. Prasad, as Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, for the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh with effect from the 1st July, 1965 to assist the Central Provident Fund Commissioner in the discharge of his duties.

[No. 17(76)/65-PF-I(i).]

S.O. 2190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 2549, dated the 28th November, 1958 the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. Prasad, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the purposes of the said Act or any Scheme framed thereunder, in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government, or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oil field or a controlled industry.

[No. 17(76)/65-PF-I(ii).]

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1965

S.O. 2191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), and in supersession of all orders in respect thereof, the Central Government having regard to the location of the factory in an implemented area, hereby exempts the Government Agriculture Engineering Workshop, Madras, from the payment of the employees' special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act.

[No. F.6/54/65-HI.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 30th June 1965

S.O. 2192.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the Bombay Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957, the same having been previously published as required by the said sub-section, namely:—

1. This Scheme may be called the Bombay Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1965.

2. In the Bombay Unregistered Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1957,

- (a) in sub-clause (1) of clause 12A, after item (xvi), the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

“(xvi-A) Where, in a case reported to him under item (xvi), the Labour Officer is of opinion that the act of indiscipline or misconduct is so serious that the worker should not be allowed to work any longer, the Labour Officer may, pending investigation of the matter, suspend the worker for a period not exceeding seven days and report immediately to the Deputy Chairman, who after preliminary investigation of the matter shall pass orders thereon whether the worker should, pending final orders, remain suspended or not provided that the total period of such suspension shall not exceed a period of three months.

(xvi-B) Where the Deputy Chairman comes to the decision that the order of suspension of the worker pending investigation into the charge of indiscipline or misconduct, as the case may be, ought not to have been made, the worker shall be entitled to such payments from the Board in respect of the period of his suspension as the Administrative Body may certify that the worker would have received, had he not been suspended.”

- (b) in clause 16, for sub-clause (1), the following sub-clause shall be substituted namely:—

“(1) A listed worker who is aggrieved by an order of his employer under clause 14(4), may appeal to the Deputy Chairman.”

[No. 530/10/65-Fac.]

K. D. HAJELA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 30th June 1965

S.O. 2193.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 40 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government being of the opinion that it is expedient and necessary in the public interest so to do, hereby adds the following items, in the First Schedule to the said Act after item 10 thereof, namely:—

“11. India Government Mints.

12. India Security Press.”

[No. F. 1/43/65-LR-I.]

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1965

S.O. 2194.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in the relation to the 6 and 7 Pits Colliery of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th June, 1965.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of a Reference under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47).

REFERENCE No. 67 OF 1963

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the 6 and 7 Pits Colliery of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L.,—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers.—Sarvashree S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, S. N. Singh, Legal Assistant, and L. B. Mahato, Clerk.

For the Workmen.—Sarvashree D. Narsingh, Advocate, and B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 27th May 1965

AWARD

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, by its Order No. 2/37/63-II-LRII dated the 16th August 1963, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to 6 and 7 Pits Colliery of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamadoba, and their workmen, to this Tribunal for adjudication, in respect of the matters specified in the schedule to the order of reference which are reproduced below:

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Nathuni Panday, Watchman, Ticket No. 3250 of 6 and 7 Pits Colliery, with effect from the 2nd February 1963 by the management of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited was justified; if not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The management filed its written statement on 3rd October, 1963.

Its *preliminary objection* was that the present reference related to an individual dispute relating to the dismissal of an individual employee and, as such, it was outside the purview of the Act and the Congress Mazdoor Sangh, which sponsored the case of the workman concerned, is neither recognised nor a representative union of the Colliery nor was it in existence on the date of the dismissal of the workman nor was the workman concerned a member of the said Union at any time prior to his dismissal.

On *merits* the case of the management was that the workman concerned, who was a watchman attached to Ward and Watch Department, was deputed in the night shift duty on the night of 24/25-12-1962 at Kalimela quarters and during his duty hours at about 0.3 hours one door of Sri S. B. Sinha's quarter situated in the area was broken by some miscreants and the concerned workman was found asleep in the Institute and was awakened by Sri S. B. Sinha's wife.

For the above misconduct a charge sheet was issued to the concerned workman to which he submitted a reply and thereafter a departmental enquiry was held on 9th January, 1963 in the presence of the concerned workman at which he was given full chance and opportunity to cross examine the witnesses of the management and to defend himself and then the Enquiry Officer submitted his report and the misconduct was established and he was, therefore, dismissed with effect from 2nd February, 1963.

The further case of the management was that after the dismissal of the concerned workman he raised a plea of non-examination of one of its defence witnesses and, therefore, the statements of his witnesses, along with his own statement, were recorded, but further examination of his witness did not disprove the charge against him. The enquiry was fair and proper and the enquiry report was also based on the evidence adduced at the enquiry and as such the workman was not entitled to any relief.

3. The concerned workman also filed his written statement on 26th November, 1963, through the President of the Congress Mazdoor Sangh. He contested the *preliminary objection* of the company that the present dispute was an individual dispute and submitted that it was an industrial dispute and, therefore, the reference was valid.

On *merits* he said that he was employed on 1st January, 1956 and had a clean record of service till he was arbitrarily and wrongly victimised by dismissal from service with effect from 2nd February, 1963; that the management staged a show of enquiry, which was conducted by a biased officer and in utter disregard of the principles of natural justice and the enquiry officer gave a perverse finding of guilty based on extraneous circumstances and the management basing its finding on the same dismissed the workman; that the concerned workman on 20th February, 1963, made a representation to the Agent under clause 28 of the Standing Orders of the Company and personally interviewed him on 6th March, 1963, but the agent supported the illegal action of his subordinates and refused to do justice to the workman concerned and, therefore, his dismissal was illegal and fit to be set aside and he should be reinstated to the previous job with full back wages.

4. At the hearing, when the case was taken up on 25th May, 1965, the management was represented by Sarvashree S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, S. N. Singh, Legal Assistant and L. B. Mahato, Office Clerk, of the Company and Sarvashree

D. Narsingh, Advocate, and, B. N. Sharma, President, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, appeared for the concerned workman.

Both the parties filed documents, which, with mutual consent, were taken in evidence and marked as exhibits. The documents filed by the management were marked Exhibits M to M. 14 and the only document filed by the Union was marked Exhibit W.

On behalf of the management, one witness, namely, Sri N. Sen, Enquiry Officer, M.W. 1, was examined. No witness, however, was examined on behalf of the workman concerned nor did he himself examine himself.

5. I may mention, at the outset, that it was conceded, on behalf of the management, that if a watchman only slept and during the period he was sleeping during his duty hours there was no theft or the like, he is not dismissed; but if there is theft or the like he is dismissed. The management, therefore, said that because, in the instant case, the concerned workman slept during his duty hours and during this time one of the doors of the quarters of Sri S. B. Sinha situated in the area was broken by miscreants, this concerned workman was dismissed.

Preliminary Objection

6. Before I deal with the merits of the case, I will take up the preliminary objection raised by Sri Mukherjee, on behalf of the management, to the effect that the present dispute is an individual dispute and, therefore, the Central Government had no jurisdiction to refer it and as such the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain it.

7. The facts relied upon by Sri Mukherjee in respect of his preliminary objection are these:

Admittedly, the concerned workman was not a member of this union, that is, Congress Mazdoor Sangh, on 2nd February, 1963, when he was dismissed. This Union was not functioning on 2nd February, 1963. This Union came into existence later in 1963. Exhibit M. 14 dated 8th May, 1963 will show that the election of office bearers of this Union in this colliery took place on 28th April, 1963 and the Union informed by Exhibit M. 14 the company on 8th May, 1963 which was received on 10th May, 1963 about its office bearers. The concerned workman became a member of this Union according to Sri Mukherjee on 14th April, 1963, but according to Sri Narsingh on 14th March, 1963.

Admittedly, the case of the concerned workman was not espoused or taken up either by any other Union or by a considerable number of workmen or by a group of his co-employees at or before the reference in question. The Congress Mazdoor Sangh sponsored the case of the concerned workman on 11th June, 1963 when its President sent a representation regarding his dismissal to the Chief Labour Commissioner. The conciliation failed on 14th July, 1963. The reference was made on 18th August, 1963.

8. Relying on the above facts, Sri Mukherjee contended that, in the instant case, it was plain (i) that the dispute was the dismissal of an individual employee; (ii) that the workman was dismissed on 2nd February, 1963, when Congress Mazdoor Sangh was not functioning in the Colliery and of which he was not then a member and his case was not espoused by any considerable number of workmen at or before the time of reference; and, (iii) that this Union started functioning in this Colliery in April, 1963, in that, the election of its office bearers took place on 28th April, 1963 and the concerned workman became its member on 14th March, 1963 according to the Union but on 14th April, 1963 according to the Company, and, therefore, the question was, Can an admitted individual dispute be converted into an industrial dispute if it is sponsored by a Union which came into existence and of which the concerned workman became its member subsequent to his dismissal? Sri Mukherjee contended it could not be.

9. In support of his contention, Shri Mukherjee relied on a decision of a learned Single Judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court in *Padarth Ratnam & Co. Guntur, v. Industrial Tribunal* 1958 (II) L.L.J. 290. In that case it was held that the membership of the Union which would give it jurisdiction to espouse the cause of the workmen must be anterior to the date of the dismissal and not subsequent thereto. He also relied on a Bench decision of the Kerala High Court in *Shamsuddin v. State of Kerala*, 1961 (I) L.L.J. 77, in which it was held that as the concerned workmen were not members of the concerned union on the date of their dismissal but they became members of the Union subsequent to their

dismissal, the reference was invalid as the dispute did not assume the characteristics of an industrial dispute as defined in Section 2(k) of the Act. Sri Mukherjee also referred to a decision of the Supreme Court in *Bombay Union of Journalists v. The 'Hindu', Bombay*, 1961 (II) L.L.J. 436, in which it was held that as subsequent withdrawal of support will not take away the jurisdiction of the Industrial Tribunal on the same reasoning subsequent support could not convert what was an individual dispute at the time of reference into an industrial dispute.

For these reasons, it was contended that the present dispute was an individual dispute throughout and even at the time of reference and as such the reference is bad.

10. In reply, Sri Narsingh, on behalf of the concerned workman, admitted that the concerned workman was not a member of this Union on 2nd February, 1963, but he became its member on 14th March, 1963, as mentioned in Exhibit W. He, however, did not admit that in Exhibit W the date was 14th April, 1963 and it had been changed to 14th March, 1963.

His main contention, however, was that the concerned workman appealed on 20th February, 1963, as will appear from Exhibit M.10, and the Agent decided his appeal on 27th March, 1963, as will appear from Exhibit M.11, and this letter was issued to the concerned workman on 29th March, 1963, and, therefore, it was contended, that 29th March, 1963, should be taken to be the date of dismissal and, as such, the Union having taken up the cause of the concerned workman on 14th March, 1963, it became an industrial dispute.

11. After a careful consideration of the arguments of both sides, it appears to me that the preliminary objection is well founded and must be given effect to. Admittedly, the concerned workman was dismissed with effect from 2nd February, 1963, as is clear from the letter of his dismissal dated 28th/29th January, 1963, Exhibit M.6. The fact that the concerned workman made representation Exhibit M.10 to the Agent on 20th February, 1963, on which the Agent passed an order on 27th March, 1963, Exhibit M.11 and informed the concerned workman on 29th March, 1963, by the letter dated 15th/27th March, Exhibit M.11, that he had reviewed his case and was satisfied that the charge levelled against him has been established and that no injustice had been done to him cannot, in my opinion, have the effect of extending the date of his dismissal from 2nd February, 1963 to 29th March, 1963. The effect of the order of the Agent Exhibit M.11 was only to confirm the prior order of dismissal dated 2nd February, 1963 and not to give it a prospective effect from the date of the order of the Agent. It is true that if the appeal of the workman would have been allowed and the dismissal of the workman would have been set aside then the matter would have stood on a different footing, but here the dismissal on 2nd February, 1963, was affirmed by the order, dated 27th March, 1963 and, therefore, by no stretch of imagination, it is possible to hold that the date of dismissal was extended to 29th March, 1963. There is another reason why the date of dismissal must be taken as 2nd February, 1963, because that is the date mentioned in the reference itself and it is well settled that the Tribunal has no power to alter and go beyond the terms of the reference and, as such, I must take the date of dismissal as 2nd February, 1963.

12. The next question is when did the workman concerned become a member of this Union, that is, whether he became its member on 14th March, 1963, as contended by the Union, or, on 14th April, 1963, as contended by the management. I have carefully examined the entries relating to the date of membership as given in column No. 5 at page 12 as also at page 11 in Exhibit W and I have no doubt that in all the entries from serial Numbers 325 to 374 the month was '4' but it has subsequently been changed to '3' in order to show that the workman concerned became a member on 14th March, 1963, before 27th March, 1963, the date of the order passed by the Agent. The Serial No. 350 at page 12 of Exhibit W is of the concerned workman Shri Nathuni Pandey. It is apparent from a mere look at it that the figure in the month has been changed from '4' to '3' and over written. It is a clear case of over-writing and changing the figures as will be found even to the naked eyes. I, therefore, hold that the concerned workman, Sri Nathuni Pandey, became a member of this Union on 14th April, 1963 and that the date of his membership is 14th April, 1963 and not 14th March, 1963, as made to appear after overwriting.

Even assuming but not admitting, that the date of dismissal was extended to 29th March, 1963, in view of the appeal by the workmen and its disposal on that date by the Agent, it will not be of any help to him, because on my above finding he became a member of the union on 14th April, 1963, after his dismissal and not before it.

13. On the foregoing facts, as rightly pointed out by Shri Mukherjee and also mentioned in Para 8 above, therefore, the facts which emerge are:

- (i) that the concerned workman was admittedly not a member of this Union on 2nd February, 1963, when he was dismissed;
- (ii) that the concerned workman became a member of this union on 14th April, 1963;
- (iii) that the President of the Union sent a letter to the Chief Labour Commissioner on 11th June, 1963, representing the case of the workman concerned along with that of others alleging their dismissal to be illegal
- (iv) that the case of the workman was not sponsored by a considerable number of workmen at or before the reference;
- (v) that this union was not functioning on the date of the dismissal of the concerned workman but it came into existence two months later in this colliery; and,
- (vi) on the evidence of M.W.1 in 1962 and on the date of dismissal other unions were functioning but none of them espoused the cause of the concerned workman.

14. The question, therefore, is: was the present dispute, which was admittedly an 'individual dispute' on 2nd February, 1963, converted into an 'industrial dispute' on 11th June, 1963, when the union, of which the concerned workman became a member on 14th April, 1963, after his dismissal, sponsored his case?

It was stated by both the parties that there was no case, similar to the facts of the present case, of the Supreme Court directly on the point. Let us, therefore, see what guidance we can get from the cases cited at the Bar.

15. In 1958 (II) L.L.J. 291 (*Andhra Pradesh*) it was held that it is no doubt true that a dispute *simpliciter* between an employer and a workman might develop into an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Act, if the cause is espoused by a Union of which he is a member. *The membership of the Union which would give it jurisdiction to espouse his cause, must be one anterior to the date of his dismissal and not subsequent to it.* The primary requirement must be that on the date on which some disciplinary action is taken against the aggrieved workman, his cause must be espoused either by a Union of which he is a member or by a substantial section of the entire establishment where the dismissed workman was formerly employed. It may be that a recognised part of the establishment also can take up his cause. But so long as a substantial section of the entire establishment or a recognised part of the establishment does not take up his cause, there can be no industrial dispute, the existence of which is a pre-requisite for the assumption of jurisdiction by the Tribunal.

In 1961 (I) L.L.J. 77 (*Kerala*) it was held that where it is not proved that the cause of the individual worker was taken up by an appreciable number of the workmen in the establishment or by the Union (consisting of members employed in similar establishments) of which they were members at the time of dismissal, the reference of such dispute at the instance of such union of which the concerned workmen became members after their dismissal could not be considered valid.

In 1961 (II) L.L.J. 436, the Supreme Court laid down that in each case in ascertaining whether an individual dispute has acquired the character of an individual dispute, the test is whether at the date of the reference the dispute was taken up as supported by the Union of the workmen of the employer against whom the dispute is raised by an individual workman or by an appreciable number of workmen.

16. Most recently on March 13, 1965, in *workmen of M/s. Dharam Pal Prem Chand (Saugandhi) v. M/s. Dharam Pal Prem Chand (Saugandhi)* 1965, Supreme Court Notes 129, the Supreme Court reiterated the principles governing and explained an 'individual dispute.' The observation made by the Supreme Court earlier in *Bombay Union of Journalists v. "The Hindu"*, Bombay, 1961 (II) L.L.J. 456, relied upon, to the requirements of a valid reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act, were held to be in the nature of obiter. *The Bombay Union of Journalists' Case (supra)* dealt with a case of the dismissal of a single employee, and, therefore, the Supreme Court held that it is difficult to apply or extend the observations made in the case of *the Bombay Union of Journalists* to the case before

Their Lordships in which there was dismissal of 18 employees. His Lordship Gajendragadkar, C.J., speaking for the Court, observed:

"It is not disputed that a Union of workmen may validly raise a dispute as to dismissal even though it may be a union of the minority of the workmen employed in any establishment. The majority union, of course, can raise a dispute, and if a reference is made under 8.10(1) of the Act at its instance, the reference is valid. Similarly, if there is no union of workmen in any establishment, a group of employees can raise the dispute and the dispute then becomes an industrial dispute, though it may relate to the dismissal of an individual employee. This position is not disputed."

17. In the above mentioned Supreme Court decision, His Lordship the Hon'ble The Chief Justice of India, who spoke for the Court, further observed:

"In every case where industrial adjudication has to decide whether a reference in regard to the dismissal of an industrial employee is validly made or not, it would always be necessary to enquire whether the union which has sponsored the case can fairly claim a representative character in such a way that its support to the cause would make the dispute an industrial dispute. 'Industry' has been defined by S.2(j) of the Act and it seems to us that in some cases, the union of workmen working in one industry may be competent to raise a dispute about the wrongful dismissal of an employee engaged in an establishment belonging to the same industry where workmen in such an establishment have no union of their own, and *an appreciable number of such workmen had joined such other union before their dismissal*. In fact, the object of trade union movement is to encourage the formation of larger and higher unions on healthy and proper trade union lines, and this object would be frustrated if industrial adjudication were to adopt the rigid rule that before any dispute about wrongful dismissal can be validly referred under Sec. 10(1) of the Act, it should receive the support of the Union consisting exclusively of the workmen working in the establishment concerned."

18. In view of the principles laid down in the above decisions, let us see what is the position in the present case. As stated earlier in para 13 also, admittedly, the workman concerned was dismissed on and from 2nd February, 1963, when he was not a member of any union and at that time his case was not espoused by his co-workers or by a considerable number of them nor by any union at all although, except this sponsoring union, other unions were functioning in this colliery since 1962 as admitted by M.W.I. The concerned workman became a member of this Congress, Mazdoor Sangh, on my finding, on 14th April, 1963, which took up its case by sending a representation to the Chief Labour Commissioner on 11th June, 1963, as will appear from the Failure Report of the Conciliation Officer. In these circumstances, it cannot be said that what was an individual dispute on 2nd February, 1963, assumed the character of an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Act subsequently on 11th June, 1963 when this dispute was taken up by the Union of which the concerned workman became a member after his dismissal. The individual dispute remained an individual dispute throughout and at no stage it was clothed with the characteristics of an 'industrial dispute' as envisaged by Section 2(k) of the Act, and, as such, at the time when the reference was made on 16th August, 1963, the subsequent taking up of the case of the workman by the Union on 11th June, 1963, of which the concerned workman became a member after his dismissal on 14th April, 1963, and which was not in existence at the time of his dismissal cannot convert this 'individual dispute' into an 'industrial dispute' within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Act. The membership of the Union which would give it jurisdiction to espouse his cause must be anterior to the date of his dismissal and not subsequent to it. The reference of a dispute at the instance of a union of which the concerned workman became a member after his dismissal could not be considered to be valid.

It is true that prior to the date of the reference the dispute was taken up by the Union and at the instance of this Union the reference was made under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act. But this union suffered from two infirmities, namely, (i) it started functioning in this colliery after the dismissal of the concerned workman; and, (ii) he (the concerned workman) became its member after his dismissal. Unless the concerned workman had joined this Union before his dismissal, which of course he could not do because the Union was not in existence,

this Union could not take up the case of the concerned workman. In such a situation, this Union could not espouse the cause of the concerned workman so as to convert an individual dispute into an industrial dispute.

For these reasons, I hold that the present dispute is an 'individual dispute', and not an 'industrial dispute' as contemplated by Section 2(k) of the Act, and, as such, the reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act in respect of such an individual dispute is invalid and incompetent and, therefore, on this ground alone it must be rejected.

19. In view of the above finding, I do not think it is necessary to deal with the merits and record my finding on merit, and, therefore, I do not do so.

20. I, therefore, answer the reference in favour of the company by holding that the reference is incompetent in as much as the dispute referred is in respect of an individual dispute and not in respect of an industrial dispute within the meaning of Section 2(k) of the Act which the Central Government had no power to refer under Section 10(1)(d) of the Act and, as such, the reference is declared to be invalid.

21. This is the award which I make and submit to the Government of India under Section 15 of the Act.

DHANBAD,
Dated the 27th May, 1965.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.
[No. 2/37/63-LR-II.]

New Delhi, the 3rd June 1965

S.O. 2195.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Ena Colliery, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th June, 1965.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, DHANBAD

In the matter of Reference under Sec. 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47).

REFERENCE No. 74 OF 1963

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Ena Colliery, Post Office Dhansar (District Dhanbad)

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L., Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—Sarvashree S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, and R. N. Ganguly, Welfare Officer.

For the Workmen—No appearance.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 11th June 1965

AWARD

Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, by its Order No. 2/46/63-LR-II, dated the 19th September, 1963, referred under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to Ena Colliery and their workmen in respect of the matter specified below:

"Whether the retrenchment of Shri Nisar Ahmad was legal and justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?"

2. The management filed its written statement on 10th November, 1963. Its case was that due to proximity of fire in 11/12 Seam of the neighbouring Bhuggatdih Colliery the Department of Mines imposed restrictions on the workings of 10 Seam of the Colliery and, therefore, the availability of work considerably narrowed down and many workers including some underground trammers, amongst whom was the concerned workman, who was the junior most, were retrenched on 13th May, 1963 and as such the retrenchment of Nisar Ahmad, the concerned workman, was justified. The management further stated that when work became available the retrenched workmen including Nisar Ahmad, the concerned workman, were re-appointed with effect from 18th September, 1963 and since then Nisar Ahmad was working in the Colliery.

3. On behalf of the workman, Khan Mazdoor Congress, through its Secretary, filed a written statement on 5th November, 1963 in which it was alleged that the workman Nisar Ahmad was wrongfully declared surplus and his services were illegally terminated with effect from 13th May, 1963 by the management.

4. Sarvashree S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate, and R. N. Ganguly, Welfare Officer, appeared for the management. The Union, however, did not appear nor anyone on behalf of the workman concerned appeared today or on 11th May, 1965 which was the last date fixed for hearing of this case. It appears, as rightly pointed out by the management, that as the concerned workman is already working in this colliery on being re-employed with effect from 1st September, 1963 for the last about 2 years he does not bother about this case at all and, therefore, he is not contesting it and the Union also is not now taking interest in his case.

5. The management filed documents which were marked Exhibits M to M.4. Management also examined a witness, Sri A. M. Ghose, Under Manager of the Ena Colliery. As there was no appearance on behalf of the Union or the workman concerned naturally there was no evidence, oral or documentary, by the workman concerned, or on behalf of the Union representing the workman.

6. The facts are very simple and on the documents placed before me I find that the retrenchment was perfectly justified. It appears from the letter dated 31-7-62 *Exhibit M* that the concerned workman was at the material time working as underground trammer. It will appear from *Exhibit M.2* that the Department of Mines on 13th April, 1963 imposed restrictions on the working of the 10 Seam due to proximity of fire in 11/12 Seam of the neighbouring Bhugatdih Colliery due to which the relative work in this colliery considerably narrowed down and, therefore, many of the workers became surplus. Out of the total of 1210 workers 36 workers were, therefore, retrenched, as will appear from *Exhibit M.3*, which is a letter written by the Manager to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, and, out of them 36 workers, 6 were Underground Trammers out of 69 underground trammers. The list of 69 Underground Trammers is *Exhibit M.1* and from that list it appears that Nos. 61 to 66 were retrenched, because they were junior most amongst those who had put in at least one year's service and amongst these 6 persons, Nisar Ahmad, the concerned workman, was one of them. Nisar Ahmad, therefore, was informed by *Exhibit M.2* on 13th April, 1963 that the management would not require his services with effect from 13th May, 1963 for the reasons given above and therein. On 18th September, 1963, as will appear from *Exhibit M.4*, the Manager wrote a letter to Nisar Ahmad, the concerned workman, that there were some vacancies of trammers and, therefore, he is being asked to work as trammer with immediate effect and, thereafter, he was re-employed in his previous job on 18th September, 1963 in which job he is still working. The witness for the management Sri A. M. Ghose, M.W.I., has deposed to this effect and said that Nisar Ahmad, the concerned workman, was one of the junior most in the category of Underground Trammers and all legal formalities had been complied with while retrenching the workmen.

7. On the facts stated above, it is, therefore, plain that the retrenchment of Nisar Ahmad, the concerned workman, from 13th May, 1963 to 17th September, 1963 was justified due to circumstances beyond control and, therefore, the workman was not entitled to any relief for this period.

8. The reference, therefore, is answered in favour of the company by holding that the retrenchment of Nisar Ahmad from 13th May, 1963 to 17th September, 1963 was legal and justified and, as such, he was not entitled to any relief.

9. This is the award which I make and submit to the Government of India under Section 15 of the Act.

[No. 2/46/63-LR-II.]

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,

Presiding Officer

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

DHANBAD,
The 11th June 1965.

New Delhi, the 5th July 1965

S.O. 2196.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Pindra Colliery, Post Office Kuju, District Hazaribagh, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 29th June 1965.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
DHANBAD

In the matter of a Reference under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 47).

REFERENCE No. 88 OF 1963

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Pindra Colliery, Post Office Kuju, District Hazaribagh (Bihar)

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Sri Raj Kishore Prasad, M.A., B.L.—*Presiding Officer.*

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers—No appearance.

For the Workmen—Sarvashree Shankar Bose and A. K. Singh, of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 8th June 1965

AWARD

Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India, by its Order No. 2/53/63-LR.II, dated the 2nd November, 1963, referred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Pindra Colliery, Post Office Kuju, District Hazaribagh, and their workmen, for adjudication to this Tribunal, in respect of the matter specified below:

“Whether the management of Pindra Colliery, Post Office Kuju, District Hazaribagh was justified in locking out the following 65 workmen without any wages from 19th July, 1963 to 29th July, 1963. If not, to what relief are they entitled?”

1. Abul Mia.
2. Ram Nath Mahato.
3. Hamid Mia.
4. Abdul Rahman.
5. Khalil.
6. Dundha Mochi.
7. Surja Mochi.
8. Nur Mohammad.
9. Habib.
10. Bisu Karmali.
11. Maidhu Mochi.
12. Jagdishr Bhuia.
13. Chohan Bhuia.
14. Gujara Bhuia.
15. Sarba Bhuia.
16. Sultan Mia.
17. Rajhu Mahato.
18. Purna Bhuia.
19. Bhola.
20. Jhamu Bhuia.
21. Rameshwar.
22. Churna Bhuia.
23. Kitaka Mochi.
24. Mahesh.

25. Rajnath Mahato.
26. Jagdish Mahato.
27. Bija Mahato.
28. Gopal Mahato.
29. Rahim Mia.
30. Aghanu Mahato.
31. Lato Bhuia.
32. Kirana Mochi.
33. Muslim.
34. Charka Bhuia.
35. Mukarai Mia.
36. Fhulwa Bhuia.
37. Kacho Mochi.
38. Sahadat Ali.
39. Jabbar Mia.
40. Chaita Sah.
41. Ismail.
42. Israil.
43. Birka.
44. Maji Mia.
45. Basir.
46. Bhikhua Mahto.
47. Ganu.
48. Jabbar Mahto.
49. Gopi Nath.
50. Elahi.
51. Karmali Mia.
52. Jasuddin.
53. Ramjan.
54. Sakur.
55. Fajluddin.
56. Banshi Mahto.
57. Sukar Mahto.
58. Arjun.
59. Chola Mahto.
60. Usman.
61. Raful.
62. Tajmul.
63. Kadir Mia.
64. Bhunai.
65. Bhulo."

2. This reference was received by this Tribunal on 26th November, 1963. The Secretary, Topa Group of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, on behalf of the concerned sixty-five workmen, filed their written statement on 31st May, 1965, but the company did not file any written statement till today (8th June, 1965) although the reference was pending before this Tribunal for more than 19 months since 1963.

3. It appears from the Failure Report dated the 21st September, 1963 of the Conciliation Officer that the attitude of the company before him was obstructive and not at all co-operative. The proprietor absented himself throughout the proceedings there also on some pretext or other.

4. On 29th July, 1963 the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh telegraphically intimated to the Conciliation Officer that the management had illegally stopped 70 workmen, who later were found to be 65 in number on verification, from work from 19th July, 1963. Due to the efforts of the Labour Inspector (Central), Ramgarh, all the 65 concerned workmen were taken up back to work with effect from 30th July, 1963, but the payment of their wages from 19th July, 1963 to 29th July, 1963, during the period these workmen were denied work, was not settled as the Manager of the Colliery denied everything on behalf of the management. The Conciliation Officer, accordingly, fixed 2nd August, 1963 for holding conciliation meeting and issued notice to the parties but the management on 2nd August, 1963 sent a petition that the proprietor, Sri R. N. Jaiswal, was away at Mathura on pilgrimage and would be available in a month's time. The Conciliation Officer, therefore, adjourned and issued a second notice and fixed 29th August, 1963 for the conciliation meeting. This time also the owner did not appear and took the plea that he was suffering from Bronchitis and Diabetes and wanted one month's further time and so adjournment was granted this time also. The Conciliation Officer fixed conciliation meeting for the third time on 19th September, 1963 and

issued notice to both the parties. On this date also the owner Sri Jaiswal did not appear and sent a medical certificate from another Doctor and requested the Conciliation Officer to grant another three weeks' time. The Conciliation Officer, in these circumstances, was forced to hold the conciliation meeting *ex-parte* at which the representatives of the union were present, and reported failure of conciliation proceedings due to the absence of the management's representative.

5. As stated above, before this Tribunal also, although the reference was received on 26th November, 1963, the management has not yet entered appearance or filed its written statement. On 19th May, 1965 a letter dated 9th May, 1965 was received from the Manager of the Colliery saying that he had just joined as Manager from 6th May, 1965 and did not know anything about this case and, therefore, he requested that a copy of the letter of the Tribunal be sent to the then Manager or the owner. He, however, informed the Tribunal that he was sending the letter to the proprietor. On receipt of this letter, the Tribunal on 19th May, 1965 passed the following order No. 3:

"3. 19th May, 1965.—Letter dated 9th May, 1965 received on 14th May, 1965 from the new Manager of the Company put up. Inform that it is his duty to inform the owner, which I notice he has already done and to inform, if he thinks necessary, the old Manager also. Parties have not yet filed their written statements, although this case is of 1963 and is pending since November, 1963. Inform both parties that if they like they must file their written statements by the end of this month after serving simultaneously on the other side, as the case is bound to be heard on 8th June, 1965 at 8 A.M. at Dhanbad. It is made clear that no adjournment will be given to any party on any account and in case of default the case will be disposed of *ex-parte*".

6. The above order was communicated by registered post and served personally on the Manager on 21st May, 1965, but, in spite of the personal service of the said order, the management did not appear even today on 8th June, 1965 when the case was taken up. The Tribunal waited for 45 minutes as the sitting of the Tribunal was in the morning and the case was fixed at 8 A.M., but when no one turned up on behalf of the Company the case was taken up *ex-parte*.

7. The workmen were represented by Sarvashri Shankar Bose, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, and A. K. Singh, Secretary, Topa Group of Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, representing all the 65 concerned workmen. No witness was examined on behalf of the workmen nor any documents were filed on behalf of the workmen. Only orally arguments were advanced in support of their case mentioned in their written statement filed on 31st May, 1965.

8. In the written statement, the case of the workmen was that the management had been continuously and systematically paying less wages to the workmen than what the workmen of the neighbouring collieries, such as of Topo, Arra, Sarubara, Datma and Kuju were being paid; that, therefore, these workmen being aggrieved by the aforesaid less payments by the management approached the Manager with a view to ensure correct payment of their earned wages but without any success; that the workmen of Pindra Colliery then individually approached the Labour Inspector (Central), Ramgarh, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, and the Conciliation Officer, Hazaribagh, for ensuring correct payment of wages and in view of his complaint the Regional Labour Commissioner organised a surprise visit and inspection of the Pindra Colliery on 12th April, 1963 under the guidance of the Conciliation Officer (Central), Hazaribagh, and during this surprise visit the workmen were told by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery the amount of rightful wages they should get; that being thus emboldened by the results of this surprise visit was workmen approached the Manager on subsequent days of payment for making correct payments but the Manager did not pay the workmen correctly; that finding no relief and being aggrieved by actions of the management the workmen of this Colliery decided to organise themselves into a trade union and accordingly they approached the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, whose union was already working in the neighbouring Topo Colliery and as these 65 concerned workmen took active and leading part in organising the unit of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh in June 1963 in this colliery the management got alarmed of this formation of the Union and decided to victimise them in order to teach them a lesson for taking active part in this unit of the C.M.S.; that as a measure of repression the management arbitrarily and vindictively locked out these 65 workmen without any rhyme or reason and without giving any charge sheet even, and without any notice of lock out from 19th July, 1963 to 29th July, 1963 and later they were taken back with effect from 30th July, 1963; that on these facts it was clear that the action of the management was illegal, and, therefore, the workmen were entitled to full payment of their

wages for the period from 19th July, 1963 to 29th July, 1963 as they had been illegally locked out without any wages, without any notice and without any information in writing.

9. There is no evidence to contradict the above statements of the workmen and the statements of the workmen are supported by the Failure Report of the Conciliation Officer dated 21st September, 1963 and by the letter dated 29th July, 1963 of the Conciliation Officer (Central), Hazaribagh, to Sri R. N. Jaiswal, owner of the Colliery. In these circumstances, I have no alternative but to accept the *ex-parte* statements of the workmen and to hold that these 65 concerned workmen were illegally and arbitrarily and without any rhyme or reason, simply because they took a leading part in organising the branch of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh and in forming a trade union in this colliery, not paid their wages for the period from 19th July, 1963 to 29th July, 1963. As observed by the Supreme Court, in *Workmen of M/s. Dharam Pal Prem Chand (Saughandhi) Vs. M/s. Dharam Pal Prem Chand (Saughandhi)* decided on March 15, 1965, 1965 Supreme Court Notes, 129, the object of trade union movement is to encourage the formation of larger and higher unions on healthy and proper trade union lines, and, therefore, this object would be frustrated if the management is encouraged in punishing the workmen who organised themselves into a trade union and thereby their inherent right to form themselves into a trade union is curtailed. It is a well known fact that management does not recognise all the unions, but recognise only those unions which are convenient to it but that is not the test. If workmen have organised themselves into a union and become members of it the management has no right to punish the workmen for organising such a union and becoming its members. The present case demonstrates amply the wrath of the management in punishing the workmen concerned for having organised themselves into a union under the auspicious of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh in that colliery.

10. For these reasons, I hold that the lock out of these 65 workmen from 19th July, 1963 to 29th July, 1963 was arbitrary and illegal and by way of victimisation and, therefore, it is declared illegal and in effective, and, as such, these concerned workmen are entitled to full payment of their wages for this period.

11. The reference is accordingly answered in favour of the workmen by holding that the management of Pindra Colliery, P.O. Kuju, Dist. Hazaribagh, was not justified in locking out these 65 workmen, namely, 1 to 65 mentioned in this award, without any wages from 19th July, 1963 to 29th July, 1963, and, therefore, they are entitled to payment of their full wages for that period from the management.

12. This is the award which I make and submit to the Government of India under Section 15 of the Act.

(Sd.) RAJ KISHORE PRASAD,
Presiding Officer,

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad.

DHANBAD,

Dated the 8th June, 1965.

[No. 2/53/63-LR-II.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 29th June 1965

S.O. 2197.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Dhori Colliery, (Post Office Bermo, District Hazaribagh) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the action of the management of the Dhori Colliery in retrenching the workman Shri Tawhid Khan (Driver) with effect from the 19th August 1964, was justified?
- (2) If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/24/65/LRII.],

S.O. 2198.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Hurriladih Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal Company Limited (Post Office Dishergarh, District Burdwan) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of the Hurriladih Colliery of Messrs Equitable Coal company Limited were justified in transferring the following twenty workmen as shown in the table below from the Hurriladih Colliery to other collieries under them situated in the Raniganj Coalfield area?

TABLE

Sl. No.	Name of the workman and his designation	Colliery to which transferred	Date of transfer
1.	Sri Nathu, Timber Mistry	Jamuria	27-7-64
2.	„ Nabi Mia, Timber Mistry	No. 5 & 6 Pits Do.	Do
3.	„ Madhari, Timber Mistry	Do.	Do.
4.	„ Tekan, Timber Mazdoor	Do.	Do.
5.	„ Mukunda Muchi	Ranipur Do.	Do.
6.	„ Kisto	Do.	Do.
7.	„ Gokul Bcari	Do.	Do.
8.	„ Jahoor Mian.	Do.	Do.
9.	„ Akhai Mahato	Do.	Do.
10.	„ Ch. Habib	Mithani Do.	Do.
11.	„ Abbas	Do.	Do.
12.	„ Chhotu Mian	Do.	Do.
13.	„ Ramdhani Mechi	Do.	Do.
14.	„ Akloo Mochi	Do.	Do.
15.	„ Rchan	Do.	Do.
16.	„ Ishwar Singh	Do.	Do.
17.	„ Chhotan Dusadh, Trammer	Do.	Not known
18.	„ Rahman, Pump Khalasi	Ranipur	8-8-64
19.	„ Tetar, Tyndal, Cooly.	Do.	Do.
20.	„ Duloo Gope, T. Mazdoor	Jamuria	Not known.

- (2) If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

[No. 2/19/65-LRII.]

S.O. 2199.—Whereas the employers in relation to the management of Messrs Jaipur Mineral Development Sydicate (Private) Limited (Dausa) and their workmen represented by Dagota Khan Mazdoor Union, have jointly applied to the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) for reference to a Tribunal of an industrial dispute that exists between them in respect of the matter set forth in the said application and reproduced in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the said Dagota Khan Mazdoor Union represents the majority of the said workmen;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Jawan Singh Ranawat shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

The Dagota Khan Mazdoor Union went on strike from 8th May 1965 on the issue of alleged non-payment of interest and compensation payable with the refund of provident fund deductions. At the intervention of the Conciliation Officer (Central), Ajmer the strike was called off by them on 14th May 1965. The Dagota Khan Mazdoor Union demands that wages for the strike period be paid to them.

[No. 36/21/65-LRI.]

New Delhi, the 1st July 1965

S.O. 2200.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the East Satgram Colliery, P.O. Jaykaynagar, District, Burdwan and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the termination of service of Shri Sheo Shankar Singh, Register keeper of East Satgram Colliery by way of retrenchment was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 6/19/65-LR. II.]

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1965

S.O. 2201.—Whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Saltore Colliery of M/s. Bird and Co. Limited, (P.O. Sijua, Dhanbad) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the stoppage of work of Shri Sito Das, Loader's Sirdar of Saltore Colliery, with effect from 3rd December, 1964, was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 6/85/65-LR-II.]

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1965 ..

S.O. 2202.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the West Barkuhi Colliery of M/s. J. A. Trivedi Brothers (P.O. Parasia) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal Bombay, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. Whether the management of West Barkuhi Colliery was justified in not providing Shri Mannoo with work though according to the medical opinion, the vision of Shri Mannoo could be corrected with glasses?

2. If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?

[No. 5/17/65/LRII.]

H. C. MANGHANI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 2nd July 1965

S.O. 2203.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961 (58 of 1961), read with sub-rule (4) of rule 3 of Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ghasiram Sandil, General Secretary of Badampur Iron Ore Mines Labour Union Mayurbhanj, as a member representative of the iron ore mine workers of Orissa in the Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. 2452 dated the 6th July, 1964 *vice* Shri B. C. Patra who has ceased to be the representative of Gorumahisani Workers' Union and made the following amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the said notification in the entry against item 7, for the words and letters "Shri B. C. Patra, General Secretary, Gorumahisani Workers' Union, P.O. Gorumahisani District Mayurbhanj", the words and letters "Shri Ghasiram Sandil, General Secretary, Badampur Iron Mines Labour Union, Mayurbhanj" shall be substituted.

[No. 12/1/62-M. III.]

B. K. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1965

S.O. 2204.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India Limited and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Jawan Singh Ranwat shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

- (1) Whether the management of the Bank was justified in superseding Sarvashri Bhuvneswar Chatrumal and M. P. Chandiramani employed at their Ajmer branch and promoting the junior employees of the Bank?
- (2) If not, to what relief are the said employees entitled?

[No. 51(25)/65-LRIV.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

ERRATUM

In Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment notification S.O. 1940, dated the 14th June, 1965, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 19th June, 1965/Jyaishta 29, 1887 on page 2148 at the end of the notification for "No. 5/9/4-LRII" read "No. 5/9/64-LRII".

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1965

S.O. 2205.—The following draft rules further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, are hereby published, as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st August, 1965.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft rules before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Rules

1. These rules may be called the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Rules, 1965.

2. In the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, (herein after referred in as the said rules),

(1) in rule 69-A, after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be added namely:—

“(4) If the licensing authority is satisfied that a loan licence is defaced, damaged or lost or otherwise rendered useless, he may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 25/-, issue a duplicate licence.”;

3. For rule 74, of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

74-Conditions of licence in Form 25:—A licence in Form 25 shall be subject to the conditions stated therein and to the following further conditions, namely:—

(a) the licensee shall provide and maintain staff, premises and equipment as specified in rule 71;

(b) the licensee shall comply with the provisions of the Act and of these rules and with such further requirements, if any, as may be specified in any rules subsequently made under Chapter IV of the Act.

(c) the licensee shall test each batch or lot of the raw material used by him for the manufacture of his products and also each batch of the final product and shall maintain records or registers showing the particulars in respect of such tests as specified in Schedule R. The records of registers shall be retained for a period of three years from the date of manufacture.

(d) the licensee shall keep records of the details of manufacture as well as of sale of each batch of the drugs sold by him and such records shall be retained for a period of five years.

(e) the licensee shall allow any Inspector, authorised by the licensing authority in that behalf, to enter, with or without prior notice, any premises and to inspect the plant and the process of manufacture and the means employed in standardising and testing the drugs.

(f) the licensee shall allow an Inspector, authorised by the licensing authority under the provisions of clause (e) to inspect all registers and records maintained under these rules and to take samples of the manufactured drugs and shall supply to such Inspector such information as he may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder have been observed.

(g) the licensee shall from time to time report to the licensing authority any changes in the expert staff responsible for the manufacture or testing of the drugs and any material alterations in the premises or plant used for the purpose which have been made since the date of the last inspection made on behalf of the licensing authority.

(h) the licensee shall on request furnish to the licensing authority or such authorities as the licensing authority may direct, from every batch of the drug, or from such batch or batches of drugs as the licensing authority may from time to time specify, a sample of such quantity as the authority may consider adequate for any examination and if required full protocols of the tests which have been applied.

- (i) if the licensing authority so directs, the licensee shall not sell or offer for sale any batch in respect of which a sample is or protocols are furnished under clause (h) until a certificate authorising the sale of the batch has been issued to him by or on behalf of the licensing authority.
- (j) the licensee shall on being informed by the licensing authority that any part of any batch of the drug has been found by the licensing authority not to conform with the standards of strength, quality or purity specified in these rules and on being directed so to do, withdraw the remainder of the batch from sale and so far as may in the particular circumstances of the case be practicable recall all issues already made from that batch.
- (k) the licensee shall maintain an Inspection Book to enable an Inspector to record his impressions and the defects noticed.”

4. In rule 74-A of the said rules, for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(f) The licensee shall test each batch or lot of the raw-material used by him for repacking and also each batch of the product thus repacked and shall maintain records or registers showing the particulars in respect of such tests as specified in Schedule R. The records or registers shall be retained for a period of three years from the date of repacking. The licensee shall allow the Inspector to inspect all registers and records maintained under these Rules and shall supply to the Inspector such information as he may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act and these rules have been observed.”

5. After rule 74-A of the said rule, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“74-B: *“Conditions of Licence in Form 25-A:*

- (1) The licence in Form 25-A shall be deemed to be cancelled or suspended, if the licence owned by the licensee in Form 25 whose manufacturing facilities have been availed of by the licensee is cancelled or suspended as the case may be, under these rules.
- (2) The licensee shall test each batch or lot of the raw-material used by him for the manufacture of his products and also each batch of the final product and shall maintain records or registers showing the particulars in respect of such tests as specified in Schedule R. The records or registers shall be retained for a period of three years from the date of manufacture. The licensee shall allow an Inspector to inspect all registers and records maintained under these rules and shall supply to the Inspector such information as he may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act and these Rules have been observed.”
- (3) The licensee shall either (i) provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the licensing authorities adequate staff and adequate laboratory facilities for carrying out tests of the strength, quality and purity of the substances manufactured by him or (ii) make arrangements with some institution approved by the Licensing authority for such tests to be regularly carried out on his behalf by the institution.”

6. In rule 75A of the said rules, after sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be inserted namely:—

- “(4) If the licensing authority is satisfied that a loan licence is defaced, damaged or otherwise rendered useless, he may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 75/-, issue a duplicate licence.”

7. In rule 78 of the said rules for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(c) the licensee shall test each batch or lot of the raw-material used by him for the manufacture of his products and also each batch of the final product and shall maintain records or registers showing the particulars in respect of such tests as specified in Schedule R. The records or registers shall be retained, in the case of a substance for which a potency date is fixed, for a period of two years from the expiry of such date, and, in the case of other substances, for a period of three years from the date of manufacture;

8. After rule 78 of the said Rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"78-A: "Conditions of Licence in Form 28-A.

- (1) The licence in Form 28-A shall be deemed to be cancelled or suspended, if the licence owned by the licensee in Form 28 whose manufacturing facilities have been availed of by the licensee is cancelled or suspended as the case may be, under these Rules.
- (2) The licensee shall test each batch or lot of the raw-material used by him for the manufacture of his products and also each batch of the final product and shall maintain records or registers showing the particulars in respect of such tests as specified in Schedule R.
- (3) The licensee shall either (i) provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the licensing authority adequate staff and adequate laboratory facilities for carrying out tests of the strength, quality and purity of the substances manufactured by him or (ii) make arrangements with some institution approved by the licensing authority for such tests to be regularly carried out on his behalf by the institution.

9. After Schedule Q of the said rules the following Schedule shall be added namely:—

"SCHEDULE R"

(See rules 74, 74A, 74B, 78 and 78-A)

Particulars to be shown in Manufacturing Records

A. Substances other than Parenteral Preparation in general

1. Serial number.
2. Name of the product.
3. Lot Size.
4. Batch number.
5. Date of commencement of manufacture and date when manufacture was completed.
6. Names of all ingredients together with quantities thereof used in formulation (All weighings and measurements shall be checked and initialled by the competent person in the section).
7. Control reference numbers in respect of raw materials used in formulation.
8. Date of mixing.
9. Date of granulation in case of tablets.
10. Weight of granules in case of tablets.
11. Date of compression in case of tablets/Date of filling in case of capsules.
12. Records of tests to be carried out in the case of tablets every 30 minutes:—
 - (a) Average weight.
 - (b) Disintegration time.
13. Record of readings taken to check weight variation in case of capsules.
14. Reference to Analytical Report numbers stating whether of standard quality or otherwise.
15. Records on the disposal of rejected batches and batches withdrawn from the market.
16. Actual production and packing particulars indicating the size and quantity of finished packings.
17. Date of release.
18. In case of Hypodermic tablets, records shall be maintained to ensure that aseptic conditions were maintained throughout the process of manufacture.
19. Signature of the Expert Staff responsible for the manufacture.

B. Parenteral Preparations.

1. Serial number.
2. Name of the product.
3. Lot size.

4. Batch number (If bulk lot is divided into various batches and processed separately, a batch number distinctly different from that of the bulk lot should be assigned to each of the processed batch).

5. Date of commencement of manufacture and date of completion.

6. Names of all ingredients together with quantities thereof used in formulation (All weighings and measurements shall be checked and initialled by the competent person in the Section).

7. Control reference numbers in respect of raw materials used.

8. pH of the Solution wherever applicable.

9. Date and methods of filtration.

10. Sterility test reference on bulk batch (If bulk lot is divided into various batches and processed separately, a batch number distinctly different from that of the bulk lot should be assigned to each of the processed batch).

11. Date of filling.

12. Records of tests employed:—

(a) To ensure that sealed ampoules are leak-proof.

(b) To check the presence of foreign particles.

(c) For pyrogens.

13. Records of sterilisation in case of parenteral preparations which are heat sterilised including particulars of time, temperature and pressure employed.

14. Number and size of containers filled and number rejected.

15. Reference to Analytical Report numbers stating whether of standard quality or otherwise.

16. Records of the disposal of rejected batch and batches withdrawn from the market

17. Actual production and packing particulars.

18. Date of release.

19. Particulars regarding the aseptic conditions observed during the process of manufacture.

20. Particulars regarding the tests carried out for checking the alkalinity of glass containers.

21. Signature of the Export Staff responsible for manufacture.

C. Records of Raw Materials

Record in respect of each raw material shall be maintained indicating the quantity received, the quantities issued from time to time, the names of the products for the manufacture of which the quantities have been issued and the particulars relating to the proper disposal of the stocks.

Particulars to be recorded in the Analytical Records

A. Tablets and Capsules

1. Analytical report number.

2. Name of the sample.

3. Date of receipt of sample.

4. Batch number.

5. *Protocols of tests applied*

(a) Description.

(b) Identification.

(c) Uniformity of weight.

(d) Uniformity of diameter (if applicable).

(e) Disintegration Test (Time in minutes).

(f) Any other tests.

(g) Results of assay.

NOTE.—Records regarding various tests applied (including readings and calculations) should be maintained separately and necessary reference to these records should be entered in Column 5, above, whenever necessary.

6. Signature of the Analyst.
7. Opinion and signature of the approved Analyst.

B. Parenteral Preparations

1. Analytical report number.
2. Name of the sample.
3. Batch number.
4. Date of receipt of sample.
5. Number of containers filled.
6. Number of containers received.
7. Protocols of Tests applied.
 - (a) Clarity.
 - (b) pH.
 - (c) Identification.
 - (d) Volume in container.
 - (e) Sterility---(i) Bulk sample, (ii) Container sample.
 - (f) Pyrogen Test where applicable.
 - (g) Toxicity test where applicable.
 - (h) Any other tests.
 - (i) Results of assay.

NOTE.--Records regarding various tests applied (including readings and calculations) should be maintained separately and necessary reference to these records should be entered in column 7, above, whenever necessary.

8. Signature of the Analyst.
9. Opinion and signature of the approved Analyst

Pyrogen Test

1. Test Report Number.
2. Name of the sample.
3. Batch Number.
4. Number of rabbits used.
5. Weight of each rabbit.
6. Normal temperature of each rabbit.
7. Mean initial temperature of each rabbit.
8. Dose and volume of solution injected into each rabbit and time of injection.
9. Temperature of each rabbit noted at suitable intervals.
10. Maximum temperature.
11. Response.
12. Summed Response.
13. Signature of the Analyst.
14. Opinion and signature of the approved Analyst.

Toxicity Test

1. Test Report Number.
2. Name of the sample.
3. Batch Number.
4. Number and weight of each mouse.
5. Strength and volume of the drug injected.
6. Date of injection.
7. Results and remarks.
8. Signature of Analyst.
9. Opinion and signature of the approved Analyst.

C. For other Drugs

1. Analytical report number.
2. Name of the sample.
3. Batch number.
4. Date of receipt of sample.
5. Protocols of tests applied.
 - (a) Description.
 - (b) Identification.
 - (c) Any other tests.
 - (d) Results of assay.

NOTE.—Particulars regarding various tests applied (including readings and calculations) shall be maintained separately and necessary reference to these records shall be entered in Column 5, above, wherever necessary.

6. Signature of the Analyst.
 7. Opinion and signature of the approved Analyst.
- D. Raw Materials, Containers, Packing Materials, etc.**

1. Serial number.
2. Name of the material.
3. Name of the manufacturer.
4. Quantity received.
5. Invoice number and date.
6. Protocols of tests applied.

NOTE.—Particulars regarding various tests applied (including reading and calculations) shall be maintained separately and necessary reference to these records shall be entered in Column 6, above, whenever necessary.

7. Remarks.
8. Signature of the Analyst.
9. Opinion and signature of the approved Analyst.

NOTE.—(1) The foregoing provisions represent the minimum requirements to be complied with by the licensee. The Licensing Authority, may, however, direct the nature of records to be maintained by the licensee for such products as are not covered by the categories described above.

(2) The Licensing Authority may permit the licensee to maintain records in such manner as are considered satisfactory, provided the basic requirements laid down above are complied with.

(3) The Licensing Authority may at its discretion direct the licensee to maintain records for such additional particulars as it may consider necessary in the circumstances of a particular case."

[No. F. 1-20/64-D.]

A. N. VARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

New Delhi, the 30th June, 1965

S.O. 2206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2(a) of Section 36A of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (No. 9 of 1910) and in supersession of this Ministry's Notification No. EL-II-4(4)/59 dated the 14th May, 1960, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri P. C. Malkani, Superintending Engineer (Electrical), Delhi Central Electrical Circle No. I, Central Public Works Department, New Delhi as a member of the Central Electricity Board vice Shri A. B. Sen.

[No. EL-II-8(10)/65.]

K. G. IYER, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 3rd July 1965

S.O. 2207.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 1st day of August, 1965 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in Khanna Telephone Exchange.

[No. 31-16/65-PHB.]

S. K. SEN,

Asstt. Director General (PHB).

संचार विभाग

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 3 जुलाई 1965

एस० ओ० 2208 .—स्थायी आदेश क्रम संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च 1960 के स्थायी आदेश द्वारा लागू किए गए 1951 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के परा (ए) के अनुसार, डाक-तार महानिदेशक, खन्ना टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 1 अगस्त 1965 से प्रभाविता दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय करते हैं।

[क्रम संख्या 31/16/65-पी० एच० बी०]

एस० के० सेन,

सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०)।

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th July 1965

S.O. 2209—IDRA/6/15.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (65 of 1951) read with rules 2, 4 and 5 of the Development Councils (Procedural) Rules, 1952, the Central Government hereby appoints, for a period of two years with effect from the date of this Order, the following persons to be members of the Development Council for the scheduled industries engaged in the manufacture or production of Organic Chemicals, in place of members, appointed under the late Ministry of Commerce

and Industry Order No. S.O. 236 dated the 19th January, 1963, as amended from time to time, whose term of office has expired by efflux of time or otherwise:—

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR ORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Chairman

1. Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.

Members

2. Dr. C. J. Dadachanji, M/s. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Mafatlal House, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay-1.
3. Shri D. M. Trivedi, M/s. Synthetic & Chemicals Ltd., Bank of Baroda Annexe Bldg., 3rd floor, 12, Appollo Street, Bombay-1.
4. Shri H. N. Patel, M/s. Bakelite (India) Pvt. Ltd., India House, Post Box No. 1948, Bombay-1.
5. Shri Kalyan Sen, M/s. Allied Resins & Chemicals (Pvt.) Ltd., 10-1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20.
6. Shri J. Dick, M/s. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Pvt. Ltd., I.C.I. House, 34, Chowringhee, P.B. No. 182, Calcutta-1.
7. Shri V. S. Thyagaraja Mudaliar, Express Estates, Mount Road, Madras-2.
8. Shri G. Khemani, M/s. National Moulding Co., Ltd., 26, Upper Chit-pore Road, Calcutta-7.
9. Shri R. K. Parikh, M/s. Hindusthan Polymers Ltd., C/o Sree Ram Mills Ltd., Ferguson Road, Lower Parcel, Bombay-13.
10. Shri H. C. Bijawat, M/s. Union Carbide (India) Ltd., I & 3, Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
11. Shri S. Ramaswami, M/s. India Cements Ltd., Dhun Building, Mount Road, Madras.
12. Shri Nagin S. Shah, M/s. Pesticides Ltd., Hexamer House, 28, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.
13. Shri G. T. Medloy, M/s. Tata Fison Ltd., Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Bombay-1.
14. Dr. R. M. Thakkar, M/s. Industrial and Allied Chemicals, National House, No. 6, Tulloch Road, Bombay-1.
15. Shri C. Rai, M/s. Colour-Chemicals Ltd., Fort House, 221, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
16. Shri B. D. Patel, M/s. Atul Products Ltd., P.O. Atul, W. Railway, Distt. Surat.
17. Shri B. S. Gurud, M/s. Rajasthan Vinyl & Chemical Industries, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.
18. Shri C. M. Dhar, M/s. Perfect Chemicals Ltd., 19, Kabir Road, Calcutta.
19. Dr. D. Banerjee, Technical Director, M/s. Inchock Tyres Ltd., 19, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
20. Major S. H. Hakim, M/s. Maschmeier Jr. (India) Ltd., 3-Grand Southern Trunk Road, Pallavaram, Madras-43.
21. Shri T. S. Subramanyam, Chemist, M/s. Travancore Rayons Ltd., P.O. Rayonpuram (Kerala).
22. Shri Santokh Singh M.P., M/s. National Chemical Industries, 26, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-15.
23. Shri Raman M. Patel, M/s. The Bhore Industries Ltd., 392, Cadwell Road, Bombay.
24. Dr. G. S. Kasbekar, Managing Director, M/s. Hindusthan Organic Chemicals Ltd., 63, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
25. Shri L. Kumar, Adviser (Petrochemicals), Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, North Block, New Delhi.
26. Shri Joginder Singh, Industrial Adviser, Dto. General of Technical Development, New Delhi.
27. Shri V. V. Dravid, President, INTUC-Madhya Pradesh Branch, Shram Shivir, Snehalataganj, Indore.
28. Shri Joginder Singh, Industrial Adviser, Directorate General of Technical Development, New Delhi, is hereby appointed to carry on the functions of Secretary to the said Development Council.

[No. 2(9)/Dev.Councils/64.]

R. C. SETHI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 25th June 1965

S.O. 2210.—The following draft of the Cereals Grading Rules, 1965, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (1 of 1937), is published as required by the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st July, 1965.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Central Government.

CEREALS GRADING RULES, 1965

1. Short title and application.—(i) These rules may be called Cereals Grading Rules, 1965.

(i) These rules may be called Cereals Grading Rules, 1965.

(ii) They shall apply to the following cereals namely:—

- (a) Paddy (unhusked grains) and Rice (husked grains) of *Oryza sativa*;
- (b) Wheat (*Triticum vulgare* and *Triticum durum*);
- (c) Gram (*Cicer arictinum*);
- (d) Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*);
- (e) Maize (*Zea mays*);
- (f) Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*);
- (g) Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*);
- (h) Baira (*Pennisetum typhoides*) grown in India and traded in the markets. Marketing Co-operatives, Warehouses and similar marketing institutions.

2. Classification of varieties.—For the purpose of these rules,

- (i) Paddy and rice of different varieties shall be classified into four classes namely Superfine, Fine, Medium and Common (Coarse). Rice will be classified on the basis of size, aroma, appearance and such other factors as may be prescribed and paddy will also be classified on the basis of the same factors of resultant rice. The commercial varieties so classified are indicated in Schedule I.

The rice for the purpose of grading shall be further classified according to the method of processing, into (a), raw, (b) parboiled. Under each of the above sub-classes there will be two further varieties, namely, (1) machine milled and (2) hand-pounded.

Broken rice, derived as a result of processing, will be classified into two classes namely, (1) Fine broken derived from scented varieties of rice and (2) Common—broken derived from non-scented varieties.

- (ii) Wheat of *Triticum vulgare* species would comprise three colour groups, namely, white, amber and red and that of *Triticum durum* would comprise two colour groups only namely, red and amber.
- (iii) Jowar shall be classified into two groups namely, Rabi jowar grown in winter and kharif jowar grown in summer;
- (iv) Gram shall be classified into two classes namely, Kabuli gram comprising bold types and Desi-gram comprising others.

3. Grade designation.—The grade designations to indicate the quality of different cereals, referred to in clause (ii) of rule 1, are those set out in column 1 of the Schedules II to XXIII.

4. Definition of quality.—The general and special characteristics, constituting quality, prescribed for different grade designations indicated in column 1 of the Schedules II to XXIII are those specified in the corresponding entries in columns headed "Special Characteristics" and "General Characteristics" respectively, of the said Schedules.

SCHEDULE I

A list of Rice varieties classified into four Classes by the Grade Standards and agreed to by the States

Name of the State	Name of varieties			
	Superfine	Fine	Medium	Common/Coarse
Uttar Pradesh	Basmati	1. Raimunia 2. Ramjwain 3. Hansaraj 4. Rambhog 5. Kalanamak	1. Lakara 2. Gajraj 3. Didwa 4. Anjana	1. Gadra 2. Sathi 3. Sylhet.
West Bengal		1. Kalamkathi 2. Bhasamanik 3. Jatakalma 4. Jhingasal 5. Patnai 6. Taugra 7. Kalma	1. Karniasal 2. Dhulia 3. Sundermukhi 4. Najra 5. Magura T1242 6. Mona 7. Dankisaru 8. Gorkalna 9. Gurpatnai 10. Rajtoosal	1. Malabati 2. Ponlai (Ponali) 3. Kankal 4. Naizar 5. Kalmota
Mysore				1. Malnadgidda 2. Hallublu
Punjab	Basmati	1. Hanaraj 2. Ramjwain	Sone	
Madras	Konakuruvai (Adt. 16)	1. White Sirumani or Kothmali Samba 2. Kuthravali	—	1. Red Kar. 2. Kullankar 3. Sarapalle (Adt. 19).

SCHEDULE II

Grade designations and definition of quality of Paddy

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum limit of tolerance)				General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter (Percent)	Admixture (Percent)	Damaged, immature, Weevilled (Percent)		
I	2	3	4	5	
I	1.0	5.0	1.0	Paddy shall (a) be the dried mature grains (with husk) or <i>Oryza sativa</i> (b) have uniform size, shape and colour. (c) be hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 percent	
II	2.0	10.0	2.0		
III	4.0	15.0	5.0		
IV	7.0	30.0	10.0		

NOTES :—*Foreign matter*.—It includes dust, stone, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity. In case of admixture of other food grains in paddy, 0.5 percent of the other food grains shall be treated as free tolerance and any thing above 0.5 per cent shall be treated as foreign matter.

Admixture.—Presence of inferior varieties shall be considered as admixture.

Damaged.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The preparation of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grade IV.

Immature.—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled.—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE III

Designation and definition of quality of *Raw Milled Superfine Rice* and *Raw Milled Fine Rice*.

Grade Designation	Special Characteristics (Maximum limit of tolerance)			Damaged, discoloured Chalky immature and green	General Characteristics
	Foreign Matter (Per cent)	Admixture (per cent)	Brokens (per cent)	(per cent)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	3	5.0	5.0	0.25	Raw milled superfine rice and raw milled fine rice shall (a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza Sativa</i> . (b) have uniform size, shape and colour. (c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substance and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 per cent. (f) be polished in accordance with the provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.
II	0.7	10.0	10.0	0.50	
III	1.5	15.0	15.0	1.0	
IV	3.0	25.0	30.0	4.0	

NOTES :—*Foreign Matter*.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Admixture.—Presence of inferior varieties and red kernels will be considered as admixtures. The admixture of common rice shall not exceed 50 percent of the total admixture within the limits prescribed. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 0.5, 1.5 per cent for grades I, II, I II, respectively.

Red Kernels.—Kernels, whole or brokens which have 25 percent or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Brokens.—Brokens shall include pieces of kernels which are less than three-fourth of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments (Proportion of fragments shall not exceed 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 per cent for grades, I, II and III, respectively.

Damaged and discoloured.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Chalky.—Grain at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

In nature and Green.—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE IV

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Milled Medium Rice*.

Grade Designation	Special (Maximum Foreign Matter per cent)	Characteristics limit of tolerance Broken Admixture (Per cent) (Per cent)		Damaged discoloured, Chalky, immature ^a and green (per cent)	General Characteristics
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.5	10.0	5.0	2.0	Raw milled medium rice shall (a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> .
II	1.0	20.0	10.0	3.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
III	1.5	30.0	15.0	5.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds weevils, obnoxious smell, discoloration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule
IV	3.0	40.0	30.0	9.0	(d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 per cent. (f) be polished in accordance with the provisions by the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

NOTES :—*Foreign matters*.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stemor straw and any other impurity.

Broken.—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 per cent for grades I, II and III, respectively.

Admixture.—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0, 4.0 and 6.0 per cent for Grades I, II and III, respectively.

Red Kernels.—Kernels whole or broken which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and discoloured.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 per cent for grade IV.

Chalky.—Grain at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

Immature and Green.—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE V

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Milled Common (Coarse) Rice*.

Special characteristics					General Characteristics
Grade Designation	(Maximum limit of tolerance) Foreign matter percent	Broken percent	Admixture of red grains in white percent	Damaged, discoloured, Chalky, immature & Green percent	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	1.0	20.0	5.0	3.0	Raw Milled Common (Coarse) Rice shall (a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i>
II	1.5	30.0	10.0	5.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour
III	2.0	40.0	15.0	7.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds weevils obnoxious smell, discoloration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule
IV	4.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	(d) be in sound merchantable condition (e) not have moisture exceeding 14.5 percent (f) be polished in accordance with the provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

NOTES :—*Foreign matter*:—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken:—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourth of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernels are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 4.0, 6.0, .0 and 10.0 percent for grades I, II, III and IV respectively.

Admixture:—Presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture.

Damaged and discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discoloration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of the damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 per cent for grades III and IV.

Chalky:—Grain atleast half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

Immature and Green:—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE VI

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Handpounded Medium Rice*

Grade designation	Special characteristics (Maximum limit of tolerance)			Damaged, discoloured, Chalky, Green and immature ¹	
	Foreign matter	Broken	Admixture		
	percent	percent	percent	percent	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.5	15.0	6.0	2.0	Raw Handpounded Medium Rice shall (a) be the dried mature kernel ⁸ of <i>Oryza sativa</i>
II	1.0	25.0	12.0	3.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour (c) be sweet hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture, of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule.
III	1.5	35.0	1.0	5.0	(d) be in sound merchantable condition.
IV	3.0	50.0	25.0	9.0	(e) not have moisture exceeding 14 per cent.

NOTES :—Foreign matter:—It includes dust, stone, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken:—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourth of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, and 4.0 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Admixture:—Presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0, 4.0, and 6.0 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Red Kernels:—Kernels, whole or broken, which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 per cent for Grade IV.

Dry:—Grains at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

Immature and Green:—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

SCHEDULE VII

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Raw Hand Pounded Common (Coarse) Rice*

Grade designation	Special characteristics (Maximum limit of tolerance)			General Characteristics	
	Foreign matter per cent	Brokens per cent	Admixture of red grains in white per cent	Damaged, discoloured, chalky green and immature per cent	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	1.0	24.0	5.0	3.0	Raw Hand Pounded Common (Coarse) Rice shall
II	1.5	35.0	10.0	5.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> ,
III	2.0	44.0	15.0	7.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour,
IV	3.0	64.0	25.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule, (d) be in sound merchantable condition, (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 per cent.

NOTES:—Foreign matter:—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Brokens:—Brokens shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportions of smaller fragments shall not exceed 5.0, 6.0, 8.0, and 11.0 per cent for grades I, II, III and IV respectively.

Admixture:—Not applicable in case of red grained varieties.

Damaged and discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged shall not exceed 5.0 per cent for grades III and IV.

Immature and Green:—Grains that are not properly developed or are green in colour.

Chalky:—Grains at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

SCHEDULE VIII

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Par-boiled Milled superfine Rice and Par-boiled Milled Fine Rice*

Special Characteristics					
Maximum limit of tolerance					
Grade designation	Foreign matter per cent	Broken per cent	Admixture per cent	Damaged and discoloured per cent	General Characteristics
I	2	3	4	5	6
I	0.2	3.0	5.0	0.25	Parboiled milled superfine rice and parboiled milled Fine rice shall (a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> , (b) have uniform size, shape and colour, (c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule, (d) be in sound merchantable condition, (e) not have moisture exceeding 15 per cent, (f) be polished in accordance with the provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.
II	0.5	7.0	10.0	0.50	
III	1.0	12.0	15.0	1.00	
IV	2.0	20.0	25.0	4.00	

NOTES :—*Foreign matter*:—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

*Broken*s:—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 per cent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Admixture:—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The admixture of common rice shall not exceed 50 percent of the total admixture within the limits prescribed. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 and 6.0 per cent for grades I, II, III and IV respectively.

Red Kernels:—Kernels, whole or broken, which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

SCHEDULE IX

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Parboiled Milled Medium Rice*

Grade designation	Special characteristics (Maximum limit of tolerance)				General characteristics
	Foreign matter percent	Broken percent	Damaged and discoloured percent	Admixture percent	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I . .	0.3	7.0	2.0	5.0	Parboiled milled medium rice shall
II . .	0.7	15.0	3.0	10.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i> .
III . .	1.2	20.0	5.0	15.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour
IV . .	2.0	30.0	10.0	30.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, whole some and free from moulds weevils, obnoxious smell discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 15 percent. (f) be polished in accordance with the provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

NOTES:—*Foreign matter*:—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

*Broken*s:—Broken shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 per cent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Damaged and Discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grade IV.

Admixture:—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0 and 3.0 percent for grades I and II respectively.

Kernels:—Kernels, whole or broken, which have 25% or are of their surface coated with bran.

SCHEDULE X

Grade designation and definition of quality of Parboiled Milled Common (Coarse) Rice

Special characteristics					
Grade designation	Maximum limit of tolerance				General characteristics
	Foreign matter percent	Broken percent	Admixture of red grain in white percent	Damaged and discoloured percent	
I . . .	0.5	10.0	5.0	3.0	Parboiled milled common rice shall
II . . .	1.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	(a) be the dried mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i>
III . . .	1.5	30.0	15.0	7.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
IV . . .	3.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 15 percent. (f) be polished in accordance with the provisions of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

NOTES:—*Foreign matter*:— It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Brokens:— Brokens shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of the whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Damaged and discoloured:— Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grades III and IV.

Admixture:— The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture.

SCHEDULE XI

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Parboiled Handpounded Medium Rice*.

Special characteristics					
Grade designation	Maximum limit of tolerance				General characteristics
	Foreign matter percent	Broken percent	Admixture percent	Damaged and discoloured percent	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I . . .	0.3	5.5	6.0	2.0	Parboiled Handpounded medium rice shall
II . . .	0.7	9.5	12.0	3.0	(a) be the dried mature kernel of <i>Oryza sativa</i>
III . . .	1.0	14.5	18.0	5.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour sweet, hard,
IV . . .	2.0	22.5	30.0	9.0	(c) be clean wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule
					(d) be in sound merchantable condition
					(e) shall not have moisture exceeding 15 percent.

NOTES:—*Foreign matter*:—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken:—Shall include pieces of kernels which are less than three-fourths of the whole kernels. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Admixture:—The presence of inferior varieties and red kernels shall be considered as admixture. The proportion of red kernels shall not exceed 2.0, 4.0 and 6.0 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Red Kernels:—Kernels whole or broken, which have 25% or more of their surface coated with red bran.

Damaged and discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grade IV.

SCHEDULE XII

Grade designation and definition of quality of *Parboiled Handpounded Common (Coarse) Rice*.

Grade designation	Special characteristics				General characteristics
	Maximum limit of tolerance				
	Foreign matter (percent)	Broken (percent)	Admixture of red in white grains (percent)	Damaged and discoloured (percent)	
I	2	3	4	5	6
I . .	0.5	12.5	5.0	3.0	Parboiled handpounded common coarse rice shall
II . .	1.0	22.5	10.0	5.0	(a) be the discoloured mature kernels of <i>Oryza sativa</i>
III . .	1.5	32.5	15.0	7.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour
IV . .	3.0	42.5	25.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discoloration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule (d) be in sound merchantable condition (e) not have moisture exceeding 15 percent.

NOTES:—*Foreign matter*:—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

*Broken*s:—Shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel. The pieces smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel are to be treated as fragments. The proportion of fragments shall not exceed 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 percent for grades I, II and III respectively.

Damaged and discoloured:—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage or discolouration materially affecting the quality. The proportion of damaged grains shall not exceed 5.0 percent for grades III and IV.

SCHEDULE XIII

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Fine Broken Rice*

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance			General characteristics
	Foreign matter (percentage)	Broken (percent)	Damaged, discoloured (percent) chalky grains*	
I	2	3	4	5
Grade I	2.0 Not less than	80	5.0	Fine broken shall
Grade II	4.0 Not less than	60	10.0	(a) be the pieces of Kernels of scented varieties of rice
Grade III	4.0 Less than	60	15.0	(<i>Oryza sativa</i>). (b) have uniform colour. (c) be scented, sweet, dry, hard, clean and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 and 15 percent for raw and par boiled varieties respectively.

*in which damaged grains will not exceed 3.5 and 5 percents for grades, I, II and III respectively.

NOTES:—*Foreign matter*.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

*Broken*s.—Pieces of Kernel which are less than three-fourths but more than one fourth of the whole kernel.

Fragments.—Pieces of kernels which are less than one fourth of the whole kernel.

Damaged and discoloured grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage, and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Chalky Grains.—Grains at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature.

SCHEDULE XIV

Grade designations and definition of quality of *Common Broken Rice*

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance			General characteristics
	Foreign matter (per cent)	Broken grains (per cent)	Damaged, discoloured and chalky grains* (per cent)	
I	2	3	4	5
Grade I	3.0 Not less than	80	5.0	Common Broken shall
Grade II	4.0 Not less than	60	10.0	(a) be the pieces of Kernels of the non-scented varieties of rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)
Grade III	4.0 Less than	60	15.0	(b) have uniform colour. (c) be sweet, dry, hard, clean and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 14 and 15 percent for raw and parboiled varieties of rice respectively.

*in which damage grains will not exceed by 3.5 and 5 percents for grades I, II and III respectively.

NOTES:—*Foreign matter*.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity.

Broken.—Pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths, but more than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Fragments.—Pieces of kernels which are less than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Damaged and discoloured grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration, materially affecting the quality.

Chalky grains.—Grain at least half of which is milky white in colour and brittle in nature

SCHEDULE XV
Grade designation and definite of quantity of Wheat

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limits of tolerance							General characteristics
	Foreign matter (percent)	Other food grains (percent)	Other wheats (percent)	Damaged grains (percent)	Slightly damaged grains (percent)	Immature shrivelled and broken grains (percent)	Weevilled grains (percent)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Grade I	1.5	1.6	5.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	(a) Wheat shall be the dried grains of triticum vulgare and Triticum durum.
Grade II	2.5	3.0	15.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
Grade III	3.5	6.0	20.0	4.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	(c) be sweet, and hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule.
Grade IV	4.0	8.0	Over 20.0	5.0	10.0	Over 10.0	10.0	(d) be in sound merchantable conditions. (e) not have moisture exceeding 12 per cent.

NOTES:—Foreign matter. It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food grains.—Edible foodgrains other than wheat.

Other wheats.—For this purpose wheat would be divided into two classes (I) Durum or Macaroni wheat and (2) Vulgare or common wheat. Durum again would be sub-divided into two colour groups (1) amber and (2) red and vulgare would be sub-divided into three colour groups—(i) white (ii) amber and (iii) red.

Damaged grains.—Grains that are damaged internally or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature shrivelled and broken grains.—Immature and shrivelled grains are those that are not properly developed. Broken grains are pieces of whole grains.

Weevilled grains.—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

N.B.: Grade I and II should be free from living insect infestation.

SCHEDULE XVI

Grade designation and definition of quantity of Kabuli Gram

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limits of tolerance								General characteristics
	Foreign matter (%)	Other food grains (%)	Damaged grains (%)	Non-food grains (%)	Slightly damaged grains (%)	Immature and Shrivelled grain (%)	Admixture of other varieties (%)	Weevilled grains (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Grade I	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	Kabuli Gram shall (a) be the dried mature grain (<i>Cicer-arietinum</i>). (b) have uniform size, shape and colour (white). (c) be sweet, hard, clean wholesome and free from moulds, weevilled, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances, all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.
Grade II	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	
Grade III	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	5.0	7.0	10.0	6.0	
Grade IV	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	

NOTES :—Foreign matter.—	It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw, and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.
Other food grains.—	Edible food grains other than Gram.
Non-food grains.—	Edible seeds other than food grains.
Damaged grains.—	Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.
Slightly damaged grains.—	Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.
Immature and Shrivelled grains.—	Grains that are not properly developed.
Admixture of other varieties.—	Admixture of other varieties of Gram.
Weevilled grains.—	Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XVII
Grade designation and definition of quality of Deshi Gram

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance							General characteristics	
	Foreign Matter (%)	Other food grains (%)	Non-food grains (%)	Damaged grains (%)	Slightly damaged grains (%)	Immature shrivelled grains (%)	Weevilled grains (%)		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
I	.	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	Desh Gram shall (a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Cicer-arietinum</i> . (b) have uniform size, shape and colour (yellow/brown). (c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, Discolourations, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule. (d) be in sound merchantable condition. (e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.
II	.	2.5	2.0	1.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	
III	.	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	
IV	.	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	

NOTES : *Foreign matter.*—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food-grains.—Edible food grains other than gram.

Non-foodgrains.—Edible seeds other than foodgrains.

Damaged grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and shrivelled grains.—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled grains.—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XVIII
Grade designations and definition of quality of Robi Jowar

Grade designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance							General characteristics
	Foreign matter	Other food grains	Non-food grains	Damaged grains	Slightly damaged grains	Immature and shrivelled grains	Weevilled grains	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	0.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	Rabi Jowar
II	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> raised in the rabi season.
III	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	2.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
IV	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	8.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard clean, wholesome and free from moulds weevils, obnoxious smell, discolourations, admixtures of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the schedule.
								(d) be in sound merchantable conditions.
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 percent.

matter.— It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food grains.— Edible food grains other than Rabi Jowar.

Non-food grains.— Edible seeds other than food grains.

Damaged grains.— Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.— Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and shrivelled grains.— Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled grains.— Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XIX

Grade designations and Definition of quality of Kharif Jowar

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance							General characteristics
	Foreign matter (%)	Other Food grains (%)	Non-food grains (%)	Damaged grains (%)	Slightly damaged grains (%)	Immature & shrivelled grains (%)	Weevilled grains (%)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I . .	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Kharif Jowar shall
II . .	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> raised in the Kharif season.
III . .	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
IV . .	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule.
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition.
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 %

NOTES :—

Foreign matter.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food- grains.—Edible food grains other than Jowar.

Non- food grains.—Edible seeds other than food grains.

Damaged grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damaged and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and Shrivelled grains.—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled grains.—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XX

Grade designations and Definition of quality of Maize

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance							General characteristics
	Foreign matter (%)	Other food grains (%)	Admixture of different varieties (%)	Damaged grains (%)	Slightly damaged grains (%)	Immature & shrivelled grains (%)	Weevilled grains (%)	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I . .	1.5	1.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	Maize shall
II . .	2.5	2.0	15.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Zea-mays</i> .
III . .	4.5	4.0	20.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	(b) have uniform size shape and colour.
IV . .	4.0	5.0	20.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevil, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule.
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition.
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12 per cent.

NOTES :—*Foreign matter*.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food grains.—Edible food grains other than Maize.

Damaged grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and Shrivelled grains.—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled grains.—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XXI

Grade designations and definition of quality of Barley

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance							General characteristics
	Foreign matter	Other food grains (other than wheat)	Non-food grains	Damaged grains	Slightly damaged grains	Immature & shrivelled grains	Weevilled grains	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I . .	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	Barley shall
II . .	2.5	3.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> .
III . .	3.5	4.0	1.5	3.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
IV . .	4.0	6.0	2.0	5.0	10.0	Over 6.0	10.0	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell, discolouration, admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule.
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition.
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12%.

NOTES.—*Foreign matter*.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food grains.—Edible food grains other than Barley and Wheat.

Non-food grains.—Edible seeds other than food grains.

Damaged grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and shrivelled grains.—Grains that are not properly developed.

Weevilled grains.—Grains that are partially or wholly bored or eaten by weevil or other grain insects.

SCHEDULE XIII

Grade designation and definition of quality of Ragi.

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance						General characteristics
	Foreign matter	Other food grains	Damaged grains	Slightly damaged grains	Immature & shrivelled grains	Webbs	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I . .	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.1	Ragi shall (a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Eleusine coracana</i> . (b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
II . .	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	0.2	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule.
III . .	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	0.3	(d) be in sound merchantable conditions; (e) not have moisture exceeding 13%.
IV . .	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	Over 4.0	0.5	

NOTES.—*Foreign matter*.—It includes dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem, or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food grains.—Edible food grains other than Ragi.

Damaged grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and shrivelled grains.—Grains that are not properly developed.

SCHEDULE XXIII

Grade designations and definition of quality of Bajra.

Grade Designation	Special characteristics Maximum limit of tolerance							General characteristics
	Foreign matter	Other food grains	Non-food grains	Damaged grains	Slightly damaged grains	Immature & shrivelled grains	Webs	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.1	Bajra shall
II	2.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	5.0	0.2	(a) be the dried mature grains of <i>Pennisetum-typhoides</i> .
III	4.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	8.0	0.3	(b) have uniform size, shape and colour.
IV	4.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	12.0	0.5	(c) be sweet, hard, clean, wholesome and free from moulds, weevils, obnoxious smell discolouration admixture of deleterious substances and all other impurities except to the extent indicated in the Schedule.
								(d) be in sound merchantable condition
								(e) not have moisture exceeding 12%.

NOTES.—*Foreign matter*.—It includes, dust, stones, lumps of earth, chaff, stem, or straw and any other impurity including non-edible seeds.

Other food grains.—Edible food grains other than Bajra.

Non-food grains.—Edible seeds other than foodgrains.

Damaged grains.—Grains that are internally damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration materially affecting the quality.

Slightly damaged grains.—Grains that are superficially damaged or discoloured, damage and discolouration not materially affecting the quality.

Immature and shrivelled grains.—Grains that are not properly developed.

[No. F. 17-28/64-AM,]

SANTOKH SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)*New Delhi, the 29th June 1965*

S.O. 2211.—Whereas the Madhya Pradesh Goshala Sangh, Raipur (M.P.) has in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (59 of 1960) chosen Shri Vishwambhar Prasad Sharma as its representative on the Animal Welfare Board with effect from the 18th May, 1965:

Now therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 4 read with section 5 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. S.O. 921 dated 20th March, 1962, namely:—

In the said notification—

- (a) in item 11, for the entry in the first column, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Shri Vishwambhar Prasad Sharma, Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Goshala Sangh, Raipur, (M.P.).”

- (b) in the entry in the second column relating to items 10, 10A and 11, for the words “the Maharashtra Federation of Gaushalas and Pinjrapoles, Bombay”, the words “Madhya Pradesh Goshala Sangh, Raipur” shall be substituted.

[No. 19-3/65-LD.]

K. C. SARKAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Agriculture)*New Delhi, the 29th June 1965*

S.O. 2212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Livestock Importation Act, 1898 (9 of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) No. 13-181/59-LD dated the 10th December 1959, namely:—

In the said notification, the words “or Pakistan” shall be omitted.

[No. 17-3/65-LD.]

T. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.